Post Box 322.
Telegram: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4668
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

WEEKLY

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

Vol. V. No. 22 BOMBAY: SUNDAY JUNE 2, 1946 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Divine Music

Artist—Purshottamdas Pandya.

Pearl Buck's Exclusive Article

FREEDOM IS AMERICA'S RELIGION

(See Page 3)

Short Story

COFFEE FOR A GHOST

By E. F. Bozman

The Strand has always seem to me to be one of the least ghostly of London thoroughfares. It is a street of democracy, a no-man's or every-man's land between east and west, a highway for buses and taxis and Lord Mayors' shows and Royal progress. It has neither the smell of the City nor the perfume of the West End, and is neither particularly good nor specially naughty. Cannon Street is haunted by the ghosts of adventurers and business men, Piccadilly is laden with forgotten romance and spent vice, and Kensington harbours British pride and blood. But the Strand is prosaic, from Lyons' Corner House to Short's Wine Bars. Its ghosts have crept underneath the arches, down to the Embankment, up to Covent Garden and Drury Lane. Yet one day I was a ghost myself for half an hour in the Strand.....

It happened in this way. I walked into Slater's restaurant in the lunch-hour rush, and among the crowded tables I saw one vacant cane-bottomed chair. I put my hat and coat on the racks alongside a plaster Venus, fully draped, and sat down excusing myself perfunctorily to the man and woman and boy who were in possession of the other three seats. The man, who was sitting opposite me, looked up for a moment, and I expected him to indicate that I was welcome. Instead he turned pale, said nothing, then lowered his eyes and went on with his dinner.

An odd, electric atmosphere developed rapidly. So much so that I felt obliged to say something. A funny old day, for example, or what do you think of the Labour Government?

"Nice place", I said, with a faint cockney accent; "good food, for nowadays."

The boy looked at me pityingly and asked the waitress for his bill. I inquired from her whether there was any meat left. There was, fortunately, pressed beef. Meanwhile the man, still very pale, raised his eyes and looked me in the face.

"I hope I didn't seem rude", he said.

"Not at all."

"Fact is I thought you were a pal of mine who has passed on. Couldn't believe my eyes."

"Cabbage and boiled," I said to the waitress, "and a glass of water, please." Water, why was I asking for water? Quite unlike me.

"Yes," the man went on, "you're the dead spit of him—appearance, voice, everything." In his shining eyes I read his trust in his lost pal.

The man opposite me was of about my own age, a little chap, jaunty, with a suggestion of a colonial accent; Australian, I guessed. One of the old brigade if ever there was one.

"Last war?" I asked.

"Yes."

"Where was I killed—where was he killed?" I corrected myself.

"Gaza. 1918."

Heat, flies, sweaty khaki, I thought and said, "Thank you, miss," taking a roll, and tackling my pressed beef with keen appetite. "Don't forget the water, will you? What hit him?

"A shell."

The boy left the table at this point, as if it was all meaningless to him, back in that other war. The young woman remained. She gave signs of being my opposite number's wife, though she obviously found it hard to play any part in this dialogue out of his past. So did I, for that matter.

"Were you there?"

"Yes. The same shell hit me. Put me in hospital in Damascus for six months. I've only got one lung now."

His wife looked at him solicitously. He certainy looked none the worse for his disability.

"What was your pal's name?"

"Anderson."

"Never met him," I said doubtfully, as if to reassure myself.

"Yes, Clifford de B. Anderson," he went on. "You've often heard me talk about Cliff", he said to his wife, and to me: "We're having coffee; may I order a cup for you?"

"Thank you," I said, "very kind of you." I was just finishing my pressed beef, and had been enjoying it. The man's eyes followed the beef into my mouth; in his eyes I was eating bully beef and biscuits in the desert, taking care not to cut my tongue on the jack-knife.

"Clifford de B. Anderson. He was an Australian, of course."

Of course, I thought. Why of course? There is nothing Aussie about me. I'm not that tough. A risky question came into my mind, and I felt as if I were about to come before the judgment seat.

"What sort of a chap was he?" I asked.

"Marvellous chap. One in a million." My chest expanded. "He was a real pal to me, and he looked after me properly. I was only a kid then. At first he wasn't popular with the boys, but after a year or two they'd do anything for him, follow him anywhere. Never would take a stripe. But if the officers wanted a patrol they'd always try to get Cliff. You see, if he went the others would go. We made fun of him at first, because he said his prayers every night. Knelt down and said 'em wherever he was. The boys threw their boots at him, and you should have heard the language."

I heard it. It rang in my ears.

"Didn't make any difference, though," he went on; "in the end they left him to get on with it."

"Takes more guts to do that than to go over the top," he said.

The gap between me and Clifford de B. seemed to be widening. I could not imagine myself on my knees, with the hob-nailed boots flying.

"I'll say it does." The man's eyes shone with admiration as he watched me drinking my coffee. In me he saw his ideal manhood. I adjusted my tie, with a glance in the mirror at the well-worn face above it. "The more I look at you," he went on, "the more I see Clifford. I can't believe it. I still can't make it out."

For an instant moral courage descended on me like a cloak from above. I felt brave and good.

"Do you want a sweet?" the waitress asked. Would Clifford de B. want a sweet? Very likely.

"Yes, please. I'll have the fruit and custard."

"He was to have come back to the old country with me to make his home here. He was an orphan, and I've never been able to trace any relations of his. I went to see his grave when I came out of hospital. In the Holy Land."

By this time the man and his wife had finished their coffee and were ready to go. He asked for the bill.

"There was nothing more I could do," he said. Until now, his eyes seemed to add. Until now. And when the bill came he took particular care to ensure that my cup of coffee was charged to him and not to me.

"Well, cheerioh, old man," he said.

"Cheerioh," I replied; "all the best."

We shook hands. His grip felt hot and dry. Was mine clammy?

For a few moments after they had gone I sat alone at the table. I did not even know the way back to that grave in the Holy Land. I signalled to the waitress for my bill.

When she came, I said, "That chap thought I was the ghost of his pal, killed in the last war."

"Fancy", she said, writing down two shillings and eightpence in pencil. "You might have been saved all your trouble."

There speaks an overworked waitress, I thought, pulling myself together, and went out to the Strand again to mix with the strollers and the hurriers, the typists and the errand-boys and the paper-sellers and the shoppers, the soldiers and the airmen, that impersonal lunch-hour crowd lining both sides of the streaming traffic, that throng of 1946 in which one ghost of the last war, or was it really the same bloody war, could easily be lost and forgotten.

— John O' London's Weekly.

Chiang Helps To Write New Chinese Bible Translation

BY JOHN LA CERDA

Chungking.—(by mail)—in the quiet of his beautiful villa near here, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is a helping write a new Chinese translation of the Bible.

It is a monumental task which will take years to complete, but will give his people what he considers a more sensible basic treatise for Christianity.

The Generalissimo's secretary, Shen Chang-huan, disclosed the project. He said that China's president, who adopted Christianity 30 years ago, has long felt the Chinese version of the Bible to be unsatisfactory.

"The translation," Shen said, "was written by missionaries who did not know the language and who consulted with poorly educated Chinese."

"As a result, the Bible is full of idioms and unclear phrases, without trying to change meanings, China's President is attempting to complete a version which everyone will understand."

Chang has been at his task for two years. Dr. C. H. Wu, an outstanding Chinese scholar who was educated in the U. S. and Europe, has been commissioned to help with the translation.

He brings his manuscript to Lin Yuan, the Chiang estate, once a week and reads it to the Generalissimo. Occasionally, Madame Chiang sits quietly by.

The Generalissimo makes frequent charges in the text, then confers on the coming week's work and suggests an outline for Dr. Wu to follow.

Shen says the Generalissimo does not attend church, "because he believe in emphasizing the inward rather than the outward forms of religious manifestation."

Every morning, according to Shen, Chiang spends 15 minutes alone in meditation before starting his day's work.

The Generalissimo is now 60 and is reported willing to retire when his more than 450,000,000 people have achieved a greater semblance of economic and political stability. In recent years, he has become increasingly conscious of the Christian way of life, his secretary says.

(Copyright—Nana)

An old lady kept a parrot which was always swearing. Every Sunday she kept a cover over the cage, removing it on Monday morning, thus preventing the parrot from swearing on the Sabbath.

One Monday she saw the minister coming towards the house; so she replaced the cover over the cage. As the minister was about to step into the parlour, the parrot remarked: "It's been a damned short week!"

*

"Is your lumbago better?" the customer inquired of the tobacconist.

"Yes, thank you," he replied.

"Good. Then reach down and get me a packet of twenty from under the counter."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

FREEDOM IS AMERICA'S RELIGION

By Pearl Buck

Does the culture and the ethical standards of people depend upon the form of worship? 'No,' says the author, 'not In America'. And she should know. The answer is perhaps equally true of every country and every religion and the moral for the Indian of to-day is plain enough if he will but look at it.

Many of your questions center about the religious beliefs of my people and it seems time for me to talk about American life in relation to religion, ethics and the arts. I put these together because in combination they make up what may be called the spiritual life of man and woman anywhere.

Ethics And Religion

Coming as I do from half a lifetime spent in China, and familiar as I am with the religions of the East as well as with Chritianity I have, perhaps, a peculiar point of view on my own people in that I have a background from which to estimate them. This background is now an attitude, and the attitude is at least partly Chinese.

Religion in China is a very different thing from religion in India, and it has a different place in life of the average man and woman. If I had to make a simple explnation of the difference, I should say that the Chinese puts the stress on ethics, and the Indian puts the stress on religion.

The difference between ethics and religion, in simple terms again, is the difference between man's relationship to man and man's relationship to God. A religious people puts the emphasis on the relationship to God, as their ethics proceed from their religion. A non-religious people, such as the Chinese, put the emphasis upon proper human relationships, leaving to individuals who are mystics the matter of relationship with God.

In peoples as old as those of India and China, such ideas are fairly well systematized. In a people as new as the Americans there is no recognized system, and ethics and religion have only a haphazard relation. To understand the influence of religion in my country, one must go back into our history.

Mayflower Tradition

Most of our ancestors, my own among them, came to this country for the sake for freedom in religion. This freedom was essentially a protestant one, a rebellion against the highly organized and powerful Catholic church in Europe. The freedom wanted was not only the right to worship God as we liked, it was also the freedom to approach God directly in simple individual prayer and worship and reading of the Scriptures, and not through the medium of priests.

It was an even wider freedom than this it was the right, as Thomas Jefferson made so clear, to have no religion at all, if one so wished. In short, it was complete and utter freedom for the individual to choose his own religion, his own forms, or to reject all religion and all forms.

Such liberty has had its inevitable result on our national life. We have grown deeply accustomed to the idea that church and state must remain separate, and that no church should assume any political power. We have and do still completely maintain the principle of freedom from a politically implemented religion.

Therefore you will find here all sorts of religions and forms of worship, and you will find a vast number of persons who have no religion and never worship at all. Religion is here considered to be a completely personal and private matter. It is actually so except in the case of the Catholic church. Because this ancient church has always assumed a total influence over its members, superseding even that of Government, there is a deep prejudice against it in many non-Catholic persons. They have inherited this from their ancestors who left Europe to escape the power of the Catholic church.

As a consequence, it is doubtful whether even today a Catholic could win the Presidency of our country. The recent utterances of the Pope have deepened anti-Catholic suspicions.

The average American believes in the moral value of religion as applied to the individuals, but he has an invincible fear and hatred of an organized priesthood commanding his soul and his actions. To be sure, we have a very large number of Catholics among us, but I observe that in comparison to Catholics of some other countries, they have an independence, which while not complete, is nevertheless remarkable.

The Dissenting Catholics

One of my neighbours, for example, is a Catholic. Her husband is an invalid, and she has to earn the family's bread. She has five children, and according to Catholic teaching it is a sin to use methods of birth control. When she put the question to her priest of who would support the family while she bore other children, he told her to leave these matters to God. She refused to accept this answer, and for a while left the church rather than give up what she considered was an essential private freedom.

I noticed a similar independence in the case of another friend, also a Catholic, when her only son was killed in the war. She needed comfort and courage, and she went to the priest of another parish rather than to her own, because she considered the other priest more intelligent and more able to advise her. Indeed, I am often amused at the discernment of our independent-minded people in judging their priests, not only Catholic but also Protestant. Here a priest cannot assume authority over his people merely because of his office. If he is negligent in living up to his presumably holy calling, his faults are quite nearly seen and discussed, and the people may demand his recall. This is in keeping with our tradition.

Contempt For Cant

Of course such extreme freedom means that we have no one system of religion, and not having any one system, we have many sects, and having many sects we have no religious unity. We think this is a good thing. We do not want a system which lays its iron rules upon the lives and habits of our people. We believe that any religion, if it is true, will have its effect upon the individual who believes in it. We have a general respect for sincere religion, and a high contempt for cant. We are very tolerant even of absurd religious sects, of which we have many. In the war, when conscription was absolute, those who declared it was against their religion to bear arms were excused from military duty on the battlefield. They had to assume other duties, of course, and very arduous ones, but they were allowed to act in accordance with their consciences.

How does the average American feel then about God and religion? I should say that he has a feeling of vague respect for God, mingled with some doubt of His existence which does not often, however, mount into actual atheism. He reasons that since there are so many churches and so many people who seem to believe in God, perhaps there is "something to it." At the same time, he is not sure that anything can be proved either way, and on the whole reckons that God is beyond his understanding and therefore he need not worry himself.

But to this average man religion is only partly about God. The rest it is supposed to teach people to be good, and that he thinks worth supporting. Undoubtedly the average man is a church member not because he has a strong faith in God but because he thinks that on the whole religion makes people better. He especially believes that children ought to be taught some religion, in order that they can learn good in behaviour. I should say he does not feel more deeply about religion than this. His wife has a little more faith, perhaps.

The Unseen Influence

What influence have churches upon our life? I should say, amazingly little. The churches have never taken the lead in any major reform. Only this year for example, after long and cruel discrimination against the Negro, have the national organization of Protestant churches come out with a definite statement that there should not be discrimination against the Negro in churches. Since this is only a statement of general policy, we need not even yet expect any great change in actual practice.

During recent years I have given much of my time to this matter of racial equality in my own country, and have endeavoured to work out a simple technique whereby each community could need and solve its own racial problems. I have tried to get religious leaders in each community to come together to put into practice the brotherhood of man which they preach so often from their pulpits. Catholic priests are forbidden by their superiors to join in any cooperation with other religious leaders. Therefore there was no help from them except from a few courageous priests who helped secretly and risked the censure of their officials.

But what has amazed me most is that the Protestant ministers also are not wholeheartedly behind such efforts. They seem to share the prejudices of the community, and while some are very eager and hardworking, others feel that they do not want to get into the difficulties of human equality. In other words, I have found no leadership among our religious persons. Certainly they have taken no leadership as a whole against war, for example, and even now in this frightful evil of the atomic bomb they still take no practical leadership. Upon inquiry as to why this is so, one after the other of these ministers has confessed that he dares not come out against the prejudices of his own congregation, lest he lose his pulpit, and his family be without support. This attitude does not lead one to admire religion as it is seen in our country. The best that one can say is that if there is no risk, our religion organizations and leaders are on the side of good.

The Hidden Spring

What then can be the ethics which proceed from such religion? I should say that organized religion has no great effect upon the morals and ethics of our people. I am well aware that a storm of protest would rise up from church communities at this conclusion. Nevertheless, in honesty I must make it. In honesty I must also go on to say that I have never seen any great moral or ethical effect come out of any religion upon any practical anywhere. A good man finds in religion a strength and support for his goodness. An evil man, who may even be a priest, can use religion to depress and injure others.

In my years in China I used to observe missionaries and they used often to boast of certain Chinese as wonderful Christians. But when I investigated, I always found that those persons had always been good. They were good Budhists or Confucianists before they became good Christians.

I deresay you also find it to be true that a good Hindu or a good Moslem is a good man first, and would be a good man whatever he became. I am therefore forced to the conclusion that religion is degraded by some persons and improved by others. So it is in my own country. Do I mean to say that religion has no influence upon the behaviour of our citizens? No, for this would be too extreme. The traditional influence remains as I have tried to explain. But organized religions have not kept up with the problems of the times, and even the teachings of Christ, although revered are not actually obeyed.

Bill Of 'No Rights'

Where then do our people learn ethical behaviour? Primarily from the body of our law, which has its roots to Roman pagan law, in Greek philosophy and in Christian theory in something like equal proportion. American law in general insists upon the rights of the human individual to the extent which he wishes to claim them. In the case of Negroes living in communities which have prejudiced against them, those laws often do not operate because Negroes do not invoke them, either through ignorance or through poverty. If they are not invoked by those whose rights are infringed, then they are to that extent inactive. In the State of New York, for example, which is one of our richest northern states, it is law that all public places must allow Negroes to enter on terms of equality with white people. This means that hotels and restaurants should accept them as guests. In practice Negroes are not accepted as guests in such places.

To evade the law they are not openly rejected, but the desk clerk simply says the hotel is full, whether it is or not. If the Negro has the courage and the means he can hire a lawyer and demand investigation. In that case the hotel will also employ a lawyer and the case will come to court. The hotel lawyer will probably have many to support his statement, since many persons have colour prejudice, and justice may not prevail. In any case, the trouble and expense are so heavy that the Negro usually does not protest, but merely stays away from hotels where he would have trouble, which means all first class hotels.

Form On The Field

Next to law, the source of our national ethics is from sports. Sportsmanlike behaviour declares it unfair to attack one smaller and weaker than one's self. From sports,

(Continued on Page 6)

Streptomycin—The New Wonder Drug

By J. D. RATCLIFF,

This is the story of a new "wonder drug" that appears to have a fantastic range of usefulness, taking up where the sulfas and penicillin leave off.

Preliminary tests have shown that it is effective against typhoid, cholera, undulent fever, and certain types of food poisoning and intestinal ailments.

This new drug also holds out hope of proving a successful weapon against tuberculosis and leprosy.

Streptomycin looks like a gallant performer against another death-dealing microbe: Friedlander's bacillus. This murderous tyrant causes the middle-ear infection mastoiditis. It attacks the heart with 100 per cent fatal results, and also causes a highly fatal type of pneumonia against which sulfa and penicillin are powerless. When this microbe slips into the blood to cause blood poisoning, death nearly always follows.

Streptomycin is a powerful tool against this sudden death. In a matter of hours it has swept these microbes from the blood, saving lives that could have been saved by no other means When enough drug is available it will be tried against other types of Friedlander's infection.

Jobs for streptomycin appear almost wherever the eye looks. On paper at least, the drug should be effective against whooping cough. It will be a specific remedy for the urinary tract infections which plague one million older people. In a few days it sweeps this type infection away. The drug is extremely active against the bacteria which cause dysentery and should be a godsend in stamping out epidemics which occasionally visit hospital nurseries, with such tragic results. It is an excellent weapon against food poisoning and for certain eye infections it is an excellent supplement or penicillin.

Possible Combination With Peni-cillin

One engaging possibility presents itself. Penicillin is an acid, streptomycin a base. The two might be combined to make a salt—penicillin-streptomycinate. Such a pill would be a tremendous weapon against disease, penicillin working against one set of microbes, streptomycin against another.

From all available evidence, streptomycin appears to have an almost fantastic range of usefulness. At the same stage of development, ponicillin was similarly promising—and fulfilled that promise.

As an indication of faith in streptomycin, Merck & Co. is spending upward of three million dollars building a plant to produce the drug, and other companies are similarly interested. Merck's production at present is in a medium-sized pilot plant, and extra production comes from New York and Pennsylvania mushroom growers. These people know how to grow mushroom spores and are applying this knowledge in streptomycin production. Twenty-odd other chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturers are preparing to manufacture streptomycin.

One type case in army hospitals—urinary tract infections—would utilize all the present supply. As production is expanded the armed forces will get the new supply to treat other ailments, so at least a year will elapse before supplies are available to civilians.

Streptomycin represents another major victory over disease: a discovery comparable to the discovery of penicillin and sulfa drugs. It fills one of the remaining gaps in man's war against microbes. Given its chance throughout the world, it promises to save several million lives each year—lives which would otherwise be lost to disease. —USIS

There is a new drug on the horizon which will make medical history. Its name is streptomycin. It has written a brief but glowing record of lifesaving. Picking up where sulfa and penicillin leave off, it does jobs not done by either of them.

From present appearances it looks like a great bludgeon of a weapon against an incredible array of diseases: typhoid and undulant fevers, cholera, fearsome surgical infections—and possibly tuberculosis and leprosy.

Penicillin was discovered by accident. Streptomycin was discovered by design. Dr. Selman A. Waksman of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, set out to find a drug which would do jobs not done by either sulfa or penicillin.

Useful Bacteria In Soil

His hunting ground was the soil. The soil, Waksman reasoned, had a vast microbial population which attacked everything—including disease bacteria. Last century research men suspected the soil—particularly the soil of cemeteries—of being the source of epidemics. Yet they could find no disease bacteria in this soil. They had been attacked and destroyed by soil microbes. Why not, said Waksman, find these good microbes in the soil which attack the bad bacteria which cause disease?

This Waksman is a fatherly, wise little man in his fifties—humble as all good researchers should be, and modest as all great men are. Born in Russia, he came to this country in 1910. He still speaks with a slight accent. He was graduated at Rutgers and took his Ph. D. at the University of California. Then he returned to Rutgers to teach—and study—soil microbiology.

He became a world authority in the field—but nothing strikingly important promised to come from this field. Then things began to happen. A former Waksman student—Dr. Rene J. Dubos of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research—sought a soil microbe to kill the bacteria which cause pneumonia and streptococcus infections. He found his soil microbe—and from it extracted the drug tyrothricin.

This set a group of research men at Oxford to studying another soil microbe—an almost forgotten green mold. Their work led to the discovery of penicillin's lifesaving ability.

Waksman entered the field to do his own exploring. He would search the soil for a weapon against bacteria which cause such intestinal ailments as cholera, the filth-spread disease frequently raging in the Orient, typhoid fever, dysentery. Microbes of this family bring death in a thousand different cloaks. They invade the urinary tract of older people to cause an enormous amount of misery. They cause whooping cough, ear infections and an almost always fatal type of blood poisoning.

Staggering Problems

Finding the beneficent soil microbe which would stop this destruction of human life posed staggering problems. There were so many soil microbes. Why, the amount of soil a man could hold on his thumbnail might contain as many as 8,000,000 million of them! How to find the wanted one?

Waksman plowed ahead, devising technics to simplify the job. He would mix soil with water, then streak this mud across a glass plate containing a thriving colony of disease microbes. Then he would look for clear areas on the plate where disease microbes had been destroyed. If he found then he would then try to sort out the soil microbe responsible for the killing.

Even after he found it, there was still work to do. He had to extract the chemical juice that held killing power. Often as not, this chemical juice was also lethal to living creatures. In some cases these substances were six times as deadly as cyanide! They would kill a man in a matter of seconds.

The task Waksman cut out for himself was discouraging and looked hopelessly unrewarding. Then one day in the fall of 1943 things broke wide open.

"Brilliant Performer" Found

Waksman and a young assistant, Dr. Albert Schatz, were working with a soil microbe called *Actinomyces Griseus*. They had found two specimens of this creature: one from a piece of highly manured soil on the college farm, the other in a swab taken from the throat of a chicken.

This *Griseus* looked like a brilliant performer right from the start. It attacked and killed scores of disease bacteria—ones which causes tularemia, or rabbit fever, typhoid fever, and even tuberculosis. Its chemical killing stuff was extracted and named streptomycin '

Waksman had neither training nor facilities for the endless testing required of any new drug. So he took a train from New Brunswick to Rahway, New Jersey—home of the vast Merck & Co. laboratories. Several of his former students worked there. Furthermore, Merck research men had tested half a dozen other substances Waksman had found in the soil.

The first thing to determine was toxicity of streptomycin—was it too toxic to be tolerated by living creatures? It passed this with flying colours. Mice could stand enormous quantities of the stuff with no ill effects. Merck assigned a team of 50 research men to the job of studying the new drug. They were particularly interested in the drug's effect on bacteria which inhabit the human intestine.

A burst appendix lets these bacteria loose in the abdomen to cause flaming infection and death. They are a top cause of death among soldiers, being the supreme factor in every abdominal injury. They slip into the urinary tract to cause persistant infection, against which there has been no wholly satisfactory drug.

Hospital Test is Successful

In the laboratory streptomycin worked brilliantly against this fulminating death. Then it got its chance in the hospital. A group of Toronto physicians had 66 soldier patients, all suffering from urinary tract infections The patients were feverish, severely debilitated.

Within two hours of getting streptomycin, bacteria started disappearing from the urine. Within 24 hours all the harmful ones were gone. Fever curves dropped to normal and the men knew they would get well.

Since this drug was effective in test tubes—and animals—against most of the bacteria found in human intestine, a question naturally arose. Might it be a top weapon against typhoid fever. This question was asked by three Philadelphians: Drs. Hobart A. Reimann, William F. Elias, Alison H. Price. Their first case was a 31-year-old man who had been miserably ill with typhoid for three weeks. Small doses of the drug were administered by hypodermic every three hours—and prompt recovery followed. Subsequent patients got four to five times the dosage given the first patient, with even more hopeful results.

Other Philadelphia physicians wondered if the drug would work against microbes that cause 20,000 cases of food poisoning a year. They had a case at hand—a nurse who had been sick with a Salmonella infection and had become a carrier. They gave her the drug by mouth. Unlike penicillin, streptomycin is highly resistant to acid stomach juices. Inside four days the drug had completely eradicated the microbes.

Merk medical directors were doling out small amounts of streptomycin as they were available. Tests on the drug followed a routine procedure—first, trials on animals, then men.

Physicians are loath to announce results with any new drug before they have been published in medical journals. There has not yet been time to do this. But reports indicate streptomycin is fulfilling its initial promise.

Effective Against Rabbit Fever

Take the case of tularemia—rabbit fever. This disease is carried by rats, rabbits and 20 other animal species. It strikes a thousand or so people in the United States each year, mostly hunters and butchers. Epidemics have been caused by infected rats contaminating a local water supply. The disease rarely kill over 5 per cent. of its victims, but does leave them debilitated to a point where they may be bedridden for months.

Three workers at the Mayo Clinic infected 60 mice with this disease, Half of them were set aside to die—and were dead within 96 hours. The other half got streptomycin—and all recovered.

Physicians in half a dozen cities snatched at this hopeful word. Streptomycin got its chance with human patients. In as little as 12 hours it cured the disease! Patients who otherwise would have been sick for months were up and about in a few days.

Results with undulant fever have been similarly encouraging. This disease is spread by unpasteurized milk. Early evidence indicates that streptomycin will be the weapon long dreamed of by medical men. In its acute form, this disease is frequently fatal. In its chronic form it is horridly debilitating often persisting for the rest of the patient's life. In the few trials so far made, streptomycin has given highly promising results.

The animal-world equivalent of this human sickness is Bang's disease. To eradicate it in milk herds, the Department of Agriculture uses the only weapon available: slaughter of infected animals. About 150,000 sorely needed animals are killed each year in the effort to stamp out this disease. It costs farmers 30 million dollars a year. Early evidence indicates that streptomycin will bring an end to this. It should be similarly valuable against other animal diseases: a common intestinal ailment, which destroys 3,000,000 pigs a year; "shipping fever," which kills 150,000 beef cattle; and an intestinal disease, which kills newborn foals. Microbes of all these diseases are of the types against which streptomycin works its greatest wonders.

Hope of Cure for Tuberculosis

Any writer is reluctant to suggest that a new drug may be effective against tuberculosis. Such work inevitably fans false hope and goes a long way toward shattering sanatorium morale. Scores of such drugs have come along—and all have failed.

Yet the work of streptomycin in the turberculosis field must be mentioned. Almost at the outset Waksman and Merck researchers noted streptomycin's performance against the tubercle bacillus in vitro—in glass. The microbe was exquisitely sensitive to the drug.

As soon as these facts were noted samples of streptomycin went to Drs. W. H. Feldman and H. C. Hinshaw at the Mayo Foundation.

These researches promptly inoculated 12 guinea pigs with tuberculosis, which always kills these animals. Eight got no further treatment, four got stroptomycin. After 54 days the animals were autopsied. The eight that acted as controls had widespread and progressive tuberculosis. In those that got streptomycin the disease was either arrested or non-existent.

The fact that streptomycin is an apparent cure for tuberculosis in animals does not mean that it will be a cure in human beings. Yet this is the hope held out. A year or so may elapse before sufficient quantities of the drug are available for full trials. For any one to abandon routine treatment meanwhile would be ultimate folly.

Leprosy May Yield to New Drug

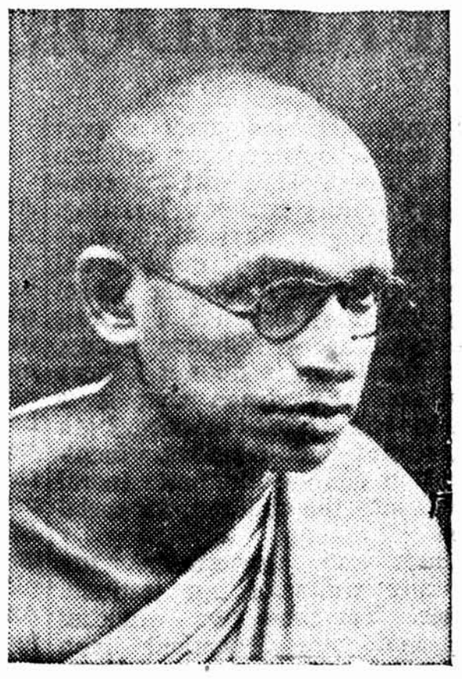
In this same connection, another striking fact emerges. The microbes which cause leprosy belong to the same family as the one which causes tuberculosis. If tuberculosis succumbs to streptomycin it is highly likely that leprosy will also yield. Tests of its effectiveness against this ancient scourge are already under way.'

Modern Savonarola Of Ceylon

From A Correspondent

In Bhikkhu Rahula a young Bhuddhist Monk, Lanka is finding a new leader. He is inspired by the vision of a new Asia with nations hitherto disrupted living together in peace and amity. Thousands now hearken to his call.

To the present ruling clique he is a problem —and a menace.



Bhikku Rahula

The Ceylonese Savonarola?

A modern Savonarola has arisen in Ceylon. It remains to be seen whether, like Italian friar, he will become a martyr to orthodoxy or will carry the country with him.

The new voice that has begun to challenge Ceylon's mightiest political boss, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, and his close coterie of office-loving friends is be-spectacled Bhikshu Walpola Rahula, a young Buddhist monk from Kelaniya, near Colombo. Old monks with their disciples have become his followers. Politically experienced and radical-minded politicians are supporting the stand he is taking.

His thesis is that Ceylon's future salvation lies in federation with India politically. At the Indo-Ceylon Cultural Conference held recently in Colombo he declared: "At a time when even a hundred per cent Indian like Mr. Jinnah has denied that he is an Indian, I stand before you to proclaim that we Sinhales and Tamils in his Island are blood of the Indian blood, flesh of the Indian flesh." He was contemptuous of the played-out politicians who were ashamed to own India as the mother and looked 6,000 miles away for political tutelage. And he attributed this tendency to British subtle propaganda and influence that had worked for 130 years to wean Ceylon from India for imperialistic purposes: the same kind of influence that had made Mr. Jinnah deny his own nationality."

THE VISION UNFOLDS

Bhikkhu Rahula, unfolding his vision of a future Asia, supported Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's suggestion of a South-East Asia Federation with a good deal of vehemence and said that even as in ancient days Buddhist monks helped in bringing unity and amity among nations, they were ready to do so even today in spite of opposition from very mighty personages.

For the past three or four months Ceylon has had one burning topic. This is whether Buddhist monks should take part in politics. Much heat has been generated, many millions of words spoken, and many friendship broken over this issue. Orthodox bourgeois Buddhists and Capitalist political bosses afraid of the influence of Buddhist monks who might expose their politics have tried to treat priests as untouchables of a rare new kind, by prohibiting them from entering councils and doing social work or spreading ideas of economic justice among the poorer classes. Laymen have attempted to show monks that the rules of the Bhikkhus did not allow them to do political work or even to cast their votes. That should be allowed to lay men only.

Bhikku Rahula's powerful voice was first raised against this denial of civic rights allowed even to Harijans in India. He saw no rule, no law in the doctrine of the Buddha to prohibit monks' working for the masses.

If anything it was the bounden duty of the monk to expose the coterie of selfish men selling their birthright of independence to Britain for a few high offices in order to batten on the ignorance of the masses who were not politically conscious.

Bhikkhu Rahula's seemed to be a lone voice crying in the wilderness to begin with. But today he has a vast underground following of some thousands who are spreading the new teaching in the villages. His attacks on the parochially colossal figure of Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Leader of the State Council and chief supporter of the reforms, has thrilled the multitudes, the socialists and Senanayake's jealous rivals who feared him though they did not like him. Now hardly a day passes without the anti-Senanayake clamour being raised on platforms, in weekly Sinhalese papers and even by versifiers of great poetic charm.

NURTURED AMONG GREAT

Bhikku Rahula a man whose career would be interesting to watch. A young man of thirty five, an Honour Graduate of the London University, some time student of the Calcutta University, he is as great a scholar in the Sinhalese language as in Pali, the ancient tongue in which the Dhamma is written; he is a great admirer of English as of Economic or History or Politics. He is a friend of great Indian scholars and savants like Professor Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Prof. S. Basu, Das Gupta and Rahula Sankrityayana. He was a political disciple of the late Sir D. B. Jayatilaka who was the Leader of the State Council for over a decade and died in harness as the Special Representative of Ceylon in India. He is a great admirer of the Indian Leaders and urges Ceylon leaders to follow in the footsteps of Nehru and Gandhi.

Bhikkhu Rahula wants a new deal for the poor man in Ceylon. That can never happen in the Island as long as the present clique of politicians are in power, says he. They are a selfish lot who compromise on fundamental things like Independence as long as they are given high offices. For Ceylon to get on her feet and get into closer touch with India the present regime must go and Independence must come.

This Ceylon Savonarola looks a little like Rajagopalachariar and has a keen a mind as subtle a brain. He is ferociously independent in thought, pugnacious like a bull-dog in manner, and daring to an astonishing extent

Hitherto the Buddhist monk has been a timid creature confined to his own temple and exploited by designing politicians at election time for their own purposes. Denied modern education, cut off from the life of the people he was a pitiable specimen.

Bhikku Rahula's bold stand for not only the monks' right but also for the masses' rights has put heart into some 30,000 monks in Ceylon at the moment.

Bhikkhu Rahula has become a problem, a thorn in the side of entrenched reactionary elements. And an all-out effort is being made by very powerful forces to throttle his voice, to deny him a hearing.

The daily papers which are entirely at the mercy of Mr. Senanayake give him no quarter. But one feels the country is with him. For in spite of all this very influential conspiracy his new gospel is getting adherents rapidly. The rich abhor him; but the poor adore him In all the weeklies owned by the progressive forces he is given a good deal of publicity. He is their hero. When his name is mentioned thousands flock to hear him. And after he has spoken those who come to scoff remain to pray.

SPEAKS FROM THE HEART

He is no great orator either. He speaks slowly, directly to the hearts of the people. It is well-reasoned logic, simply put without rhetoric, without frills. It is as though you see a very difficult knot being untied before your eyes without any cunning.

His sincerity impresses the ordinary man in a land where people do not believe in such things as sincerity.

He believes that anti-Indian feeling prevalent in Ceylon today is the result of the wrong kind of politician being at the helm of affairs. They are not down on the Indian only but also down on the poor Sinhalese as well. In the recent harbour strike downright thuggery of which any self-respecting person in his senses would be ashamed was practised by a Government said to be manned almost completely by Ceylonese. Not a word about thsi dastardly attack on peaceful strikers appeared in the Press which is controlled by these same politicians.

Bhikkhu Rahula has forsaken his thesis that he was writing for his Doctorate in Philosophy. More important matters are calling him from his monastic cell at the Vidyalankara Pirivena, the most progressive Seminary for monks in Ceylon: the loud cry of hungry people, the sinister whisper of discontentment, the helpless moan of the oppressed. I saw him in his room at the suburban Seminary to hear from him firsthand his plans for the future.

It was a simple long room but every little thing in it was spotlessly clean. The long hard divan spread over with an Indian cloth with bold stripes was stacked with large well-thumbed books neatly arranged. On the wall was an original picture by Nandalal Bose showing the Buddha attending on a sick monk. The great artist is a friend of Bhikkhu Rahula and painted this picture especially for him. The stormy petrel of the Vidyalankara Pirivena does not believe in all the flap doodle of mock make-believe respect that the older monks demand from the laymen. He asked me to sit on an easy chair and not on the ground as is the wont with other monks. And he offered me a cigarette.

He smiled an awkward, nervous smile showing his perfect teeth and sat at his modern, well-polished desk by which was a neatly designed index card cabinet for his research work. He is thorough in all he does, methodical and systematic. While he unfolded his plans which were confidential I wondered whether this monk would one day be able to undo the work done by a generation of Sinhalese politicians and a century of British Imperialism. But Bhikku Rahula is an inveterate optimist and at least when I was with him I had no misgivings. He seems to be of the stuff of which heroes are made. But one can never tell.

He could neither read nor write, but when a distant relation died and left him a small fortune, he started to make a splash. He bought a cheque-book, but instead of signing his name on cheques he put two crosses, and the bank paid.

Then one day he handed the cashier a cheque signed with three crosses.

"What's this?" demanded the cashier. "You've put three crosses here."

"I know," was the reply, "but my wife's got social ambitions. She says I must have a middle name."

*

Jones was exceptionally cheerful. All day long he had been whistling and humming at his work, until at last Brown asked him what was the matter.

"Well, you see," explained Jones, "my wife has lost her diamond engagement ring."

'Well, what's there to be so cheerful about in that?" asked Brown.

"I'm waiting for her to tell me. You see. I found in it my trousers pocket."

Bridge Notes

Winning Contract

By Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey.

Before leaving the subject of second-hand-high situations, here is a deal which illustrates one of the easiest to recognize. In this case the defender knows that he must win a trick if the contract is to be defeated.

West opened the heart jack. East took the ace and returned a heart which South won. Trumps were drawn in two leads three rounds of diamonds were cashed, South discarding a club, and a third heart lead was ruffed in declarer's hand.

Now when South leads a club, it is entirely obvious to West that he simply cannot afford to hang on to his club ace. No matter what the club situation, it was apparent that if East could win the trick he must return a club—and if West won the second club trick he would then have to lead a suit which would give declarer a ruff in one hand and a discard in the other. Thus, if there is any chance to defeat the contract, it can only be if West goes up with the club ace on the first lead while he still has a low club with which to get out.

Neither side vulnerable
South dealer

NORTH
♠ A J 6 4
♡ 8 5 3
◇ K Q 10
♣ Q 10 7

WEST
♠ 7 5
♡ J 10 9 6 4
◇ 9 7 3 2
♣ A 8

EAST
♠ 9 2
♡ A 7 2
◇ 8 6 5 4
♣ K J 3 2

SOUTH
♠ K Q 10 8 3
♡ K Q
◇ A J
♣ 9 6 5 4

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♠	All Pass		

FREEDOM IS AMERICA'S RELIGION

highly organised and made a part of the school system, our children learn to take defeat without complaint and victory without boasting. They are taught physical courage and other presumably good social qualities. I chose a Quaker school for my children, although I belong to no organized religious group, because the Quakers do not believe in war and they teach that it is wrong to kill. Most schools, both religious and non-religious, inculcate certain simple and basic moral principles into the children, for social reasons.

Kindness and generosity are outstanding traits of our national character. Yet these two qualities in the main are dependent upon plenty and security.

Widespread misery make a moral change, especially in these qualities. I was told the other day by a friend who escape Nazi Germany, although herself a German, that in the miserable days of hunger after the first world war, when inflation was at its worst, everybody was so miserable and insecure that the quality of pity disappeared from German life, and this fact, she believed, was largely to blame for the unspeakable atrocities of Nazism.

Those of us who cannot comprehend the mass murders of such places as Buchenwald must understand that they were possible because the ability to pity had gone from most of the German people. It could go from any people in like circumstances. Suffering is not good for average people. It is the only rare and the strong individual who does not degenerate under suffering. I know that my own people, accustomed to plenty and to comparative case, would also be less kind and less generous were they to suffer as others have suffered and do suffer today. And yet I believe that the test of an individual is this very the ability to continue to feel pity for those who suffer, when he himself is in misery. It is likewise the test of civilization.

LITTLE WASHINGTONS!

I proceed to one other ethical quality that of honesty. Are Americans honesty, generally speaking? I can only say that in comparison to other peoples we are relatively honest. Dishonesty is certainly frowned upon here, and if it is found out that a man is dishonest, he loses both business and social prestige. organization that is dishonest is completely ruined, if the dishonesty is made public, and it is very often made public. At the same time, although honesty is certainly admired and on the whole honesty pays here in America, there are many dishonest persons and orginazations. They have to guard their dishonesty in most uncomfortable ways, however, by bribery and trickery, for if the public knows, disaster will be the result.

I may truthfully say that the American people as a whole hate dishonesty, not so much from any high social sense, but because they feel it an injustice against them when they are tricked. Certainly we do not tolerate dishonesty in public officials. There are dishonest officials of course, but they tread on thin ice, and once their dishonesty gets into the papers, they are lost. That so much is done by officials which the people would not approve if they knew, is because our means of finding out such things defective.

SLEEK AND SELF-SATISFIED

The average American is not a conscious isolationist nor is he vain. He is simply careless, happy and self-satisfied, and his concerns are inside his own country and sometimes even inside his own state and town. He does not read much, except local newspapers, and he has had a limited education. He feels a little nearer to the British than to other foreign peoples, because he can speak English with an Englishman, and yet there is a very deepseated dislike to the British, too, for historical reasons, and because of a vague present idea that Americans are being dragged into wars to defend empire.

(Continued from Page 3)

I should say that the average American is extremely satisfied with American life, not because he has all he wants, but because he feels he has the freedom to get what he wants if he tries hard enough. To use a common phrase, he feels any man can be President. There is no caste or class to keep him down, he thinks. The last depression jarred him somewhat, for he saw then many unemployed who were nevertheless worthy and able persons. But the war came and with it full employment, and he still feels that plenty of everything is the normal American life. He is traditionally inclined to feel that if a man has no job it is his own fault. He does not at all understand why it need be otherwise. In short, he is politically and economically uneducated.

THE MISSIONARY INSTINCT

This self-satisfaction in the average American is, I might say parenthetically at the bottom of the missionary instinct. Some of you have perhaps watched, as I did for so many years, the efforts of American missionaries. They doubtless have puzzled you as they did me. I never understood the instinct to go out and proclaim one's own religion and civilization the best until I came to live in my own country and found here a people who believe that their ways are the best because they know no others. Combine in a self satisfied man a conscience toward a religious command, which he takes literally to go out into all the world and preach, and the gospel he preaches is naturally the only one he knows. That he preaches it in honest belief is true, yet all his sincerity does not make his faith what he thinks it is.

How can I discuss in this brief space left to me how this average American feels toward the arts? I can put it into a few words—he has no feeling whatever for the arts. He likes cheerful music, songs with simple romantic jazz, and theater if the play has a story. He is not much interested in character study. Action is what he wants. Something must happen all the time. He likes detective stories not because he loves crime but he loves the excitement of the hunt.

ART—NOT COMPLEX & ESOTERIC

Is there no development in the arts in our country? There is a very remarkable development, for we are a vigorous people, creative with youth. But even our artists are directly influenced by this perference of the average man for expression which he can understand. Our playwrights know, for example, that if they expect an audience in the theatre they must write plays which have action, whatever else they have. The result is that we have in one sense a living theatre, although one which is sometimes extremely silly and adolescent. Our cheaper writers write only to sell, and that means a very low quality of writing. But we have very fine writers, who produce high art. Yet this art cannot be for its own sake—it must contain life enough to catch and hold a public who demands life first and art second. You see the worst of our arts when you look at the average American made movie, and you hear the cheapest of our music. I assure you we also have a few very fine movies and some beautiful and original music, and that in painting we are beginning to produce new and vital techniques. But the best of our art is informed with an earthly folk quality, and it is relatively simple in its expression. It finds no inspiration from religion, I might say. Our themes come out of an everyday life remote from religion, and whatever spiritual quality our art has is primitive and pregmatic rather than more complex and esoteric

In closing this article, I must tell you that many Americans, especially those who have never lived long abroad in other civilizations, would heartily disagree with all I have here written. To which I can only add that my conclusions remain unchanged.

BOOKS ABOUT AMERICANS FOR PEOPLE IN ASIA TO READ

With the aid of many American book critics, we have made the following list of books which The East and West Association is recommending to libraries, colleges, study groups and individual readers in the Asiatic countries, as the best to tell them what the people of the United States are like.

"Huckleberry Finn"	By Mark Twain
"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer"	Mark Twain
"Our Times" (6 Vols.)	Mark Sullivan
"Abraham Lincoln"	Carl Sandburg
"The Flowering of New England	Van Wyck Brooks
"Arrowsmith"	Sinclair Lewis
"Main Street"	Sinclair Lewis
"The Folks"	Ruth Suckow
"Leaves of Grass"	Walt Whitman
"My Antonia"	Willa Cather
"The Yearling"	Majorie Kinnan Rawlings
"The Rise of American Civilization"	Charles A. and Mary Beard
"The Epic of America"	Charles Truslow Adams
"The Grapes of Wrath"	John Steinbeck
"Little Women"	Louisa May Alcott

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDICIAL COMMITTEE
A Peep Into Its Work

(From Our London Correspondent)

The Hilary sittings of the Judicial Committee closed with the announcement of the new list of King's Counsel which for the first time since the passing of the Judicial Committee Act of 1833 included the names of two Indian barristers, the veteran lawyer Mr. Parikh, aged 80, and the brilliant lawyer, Mr. Khambatta, who at the age of 38 achieves the unique distinction of being the youngest King's Counsel of his day, British or Indian.

To the ordinary man in the street in India the existence of the Judicial Committee is barely known. Yet in this august tribunal pronouncements of the highest order have been made for over a century and its impartial justice has earned the highest respect of the most learned lawyers of India and contributed in no small measure in the maintenance of law and order. Its decisions have given stability in the administration of India in all the Provinces, for its decisions bind every High Court in the eleven Provinces of India. The law pronounced by the Lords of the Judicial Committee not only governs the High Court from which the appeal is brought to the Judicial Committee but also every other High Court of every other Province. The members of the Board of the Judicial Committee are the members who sit on appeals to the House of Lords from the Royal Courts of Justice, and who are known as "Law Lords" and two other salaried members who are appointed by the Government of India. The present salaried members are Sir John Beaumont and Sir Madhavan Nair.

MOST SURPRISING FEATURE

The most surprising feature of the Judicial Committee to the mind of the layman is its complete informality and lack of any pomp, splendour or ceremony. The day's sittings commence at 10.30 a.m. Nobody is allowed in the Committee Room until their Lordships have taken their seats. The usher then opens the door of the room and announces "Counsel please". At this, the counsel in the appeal for the day walk in, followed by their solicitors, and law reporters, and perhaps some representatives of the parties involved in the appeal who come from India to attend the hearing. The sitting is open to the press and I spent about two hours listening to the arguments.

When the senior and junior counsels have taken their seats at the two small tables facing each other at the Bar, the learned Registrar of the Privy Council calls out the name of the appeal. The senior counsel for the Appellant then walks to the rostrum and opens his address with the words "May it please Your Lordships. I appear with my learned friend—Mr. for the Appellant and My learned friend—Mr.—and Mr.—appear for the respondent."

The argument then proceeds. The hearing before the Judicial Committee generally takes half or even less than half the time it has taken before the High Court in India, because counsels are expected to be thoroughly prepared with the entire record which may consist of anything from five hundred to five thousand pages but are only expected to refer their Lordships to those portions of the Record which in the opinion of the counsel conducting the appeal is relevant for the purpose of the Judicial Committee. Counsel is not expected to place every point before their Lordships, good, bad and indifferent, but only those points, perhaps only one point, which in counsel's opinion is the real point in the whole case. It is this which calls for great learning and industry from the counsel conducting the appeal.

It is quite usual for counsel to say in his opening address that he gives up and does not wish to take certain points which have been found in his favour by the High Court or that he does not challenge a number of findings which the High Court have decided against his client, but that he wishes to confine the appeal to the one point which in his opinion is the crux of the whole appeal.

The Record is then referred to only in such places where reference to that particular point is made in the pleadings and the evidence and the judgments of the Trial Court and the Appellate Court. Thus it often happens that cases which have taken ten or more days in the High Court in India are disposed of in the Judicial Committee in two or three days. This imposes upon the counsel the duty to respect the Judicial Committee as a body of great minds learned in the law and to balance his duty to his client in India and his duty to their Lordships so as to pay due regard to the Judicial Committee without disregarding the best interests of his client. In the course of the argument presented by Mr. Khambatta K.C., on behalf of Chopra, the head of the espionage section of the Indian National Army, Lord Goddard, now the Lord Chief Justice, said: "You are always so just and fair, and you state your case so well that I do not want in the least to do you an injustice"; and that sums up what is expected of counsel at the Bar of their Lordships, to state the case justly and fairly with due regard to the eminence of the Lords of the Judicial Committee, and not to state the case as desired by the client in India or by the instructing Solicitor. This responsibility upon

(Continued on Page 21)

British Empire In Retreat

By Louis Fischer

On November 10, 1942, Winston Churchill made his infamous declaration, "I have not become the King's First Minister in order to preside at the liquidation of the British Empire" . . .and added "We will hold our own".

But to-day the much-vaunted Empire is in retreat; in Egypt and in India, before the forces of modern politics. But as yet it remains a limited liquidation, not a total one.

NEW YORK, (BY CABLE)

The British are getting out of Egypt. That country, a bulwark of British imperial defense for many decades, is about to receive full independence. The British armed forces in Egypt will slowly withdraw from Cairo, the Suez Canal area, and other parts of the land.

Prime Minister Attlee's announcement that this move impended provoked a violent debate in the House of Commons in London. "Have the Government satisfied themselves," former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden asked, "that the defense of the Canal can be effectively carried out without the stationing of an Anglo-Egyptian force and without the availability of air and naval bases in Egypt in the vicinity of the Canal?"

"New Approach"

It was at this point in the debate that Attlee enunciated a new principle in British policy towards colonies. "No successful defense of Suez Canal or of Egypt herself," Attlee said, according to a reporter's summary "would be possible in the future unless Britain won the good-will and friendship of the Egyptians, and this could be done only by proving that Britain had no desire to remain in occupation of Egyptian territory."

Attlee called this a new "approach". Winston Churchill made the House of Commons laugh when he said it was not an approach but a departure. The Conservatives protested against England's departure from Egypt, but the Labour government won the debate in Parliament by a majority of 327 votes to 158.

The Labor government has thus answered all those imperialists who have argued for years that colonies and strategic areas cannot be liquidated because they are necessary to the defense of the motherland. At least some Englishmen have learned a lesson from what happened in Burma, and Malaya during the war: that it is very difficult to hold an area against an invader if the people side with the invader. Bitter resentment of the imperial master is indeed likely to make the people side with the invader. Hence there is a greater guarantee of peace in the friendship of liberated nations than in foreign armed forces sitting on the necks of those nations.

Keeping Powder Dry

To be sure, Attlee has not completely abandoned the old power policy. Strong British armaments are to be maintained in Palestine, just across the road, so to speak from Egypt. Palestine is now being converted into a British fortress with huge underground air hangars, subterranean supply caverns, airfields, and military camps. By the terms of a contemplated treaty, the independent Egyptian Government will consent to the quick transfer of British arms into Egypt in case war threatens.

British political technique requires that revisions be made gradually. Attlee's new approach is a compromise between twentieth century anti-imperialism which puts its trust in the good will of peoples and nineteenth century imperialism which depends on the bayonet and bullet. The Labour government intends to court the Egyptian people by getting out; but it will keep its powder dry in the vicinity.

To India Too

It is certain that the British Labour government hopes to apply Attlee's new approach to India as well. I have been a consistent and undeviating critic of British imperialism everywhere and in India particularly. Yet I am now convinced that British Labour is determined to give India a new deal.

Attlee, Bevin, and Morrison are impelled by the anti-imperialist traditions and programs of their party, but chiefly by the knowledge that if they do not woo the peoples of Asia and the Near East, Russia will.

Despite the regretted rupture of the negotiations between the British Cabinet Mission, the Congress party, and the Moslem League, England's new attitude remains valid for India. Without doubt, the negotiations will someday be resumed. Whatever happens with regard to India, it is therefore important to understand the modifications which British imperialism is experiencing under the stress of pressure within the Big Three and within colonial countries.

Neverthless, England is likely to seek the retention of some positions in India. In any future agreement between England and India, India can have her own national army but Britain will probably ask for the right to train it and equip it, just as Russia is today training and has already equipped the Polish army, and just as President Truman recently suggested that Latin American countries get their military material from the United States.

The Safeguards

Britain, furthermore, would wish to advise an independent India on financial matters and to receive some commercial privileges. The American loan to England, approved last week by the Senate and awaiting confirmation by the House of Representatives, provides the United States with a wedge to break into the potentially gigantic Indian market. This is the main reason why British imperialists like Lord Beaverbrook opposed the loan. The British authorities, realizing the economic advantages enjoyed by efficient and rich American manufacturers and exporters, will inevitably try to protect the interests of their nationals in India.

We Will Hold Our Own

On November 10, 1942, Winston Churchill made his famous declaration: "I have not become the King's First Minister in order to preside at the liquidation of the British Empire." And, he asserted, England "will hold her own."

England, obviously, can no longer hold her own; the British Empire is in retreat before the forces of modern politics. Neither is England ready to liquidate all her imperial outposts. British Labour may quit India and yet perpetuate a few of the ancient ties.

Attlee's new approach displeases Churchill. But since British Labour now stresses the necessity of winding friends in the East it is more important to ascertian *whether* Attlee pleases Gandhi, and Jinnah.

(Copyright)

END GREY HAIR

Brainia definitely reverts grey hairs to their natural black colour and stops turning grey. It has cooling effect on the brain and eyes and serves as a tonic. If no faith take a guarantee of returning price. If our Pharmacy's name be not found on the parcel please refuse it.

Price Rs. 2-8 for a few grey hairs; Rs 3-8 for more than those and Rs. 5/- for about all.

S. S. GUPTA PHARMACY,
Post Box 70, Gaya. (BCW)

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. HYDROCELE SPECIALIST

formerly of Wadifalia Surat.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Who Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay in Sardar Griha Hotel. Crawford Market. Details with certificates can be had on sending 4 one anna stamps

Your Savings are safe and earn more when deposited with

THE JAI HIND INVESTMENT TRUST LTD.,

Our present interest rates for Fixed Deposits are:
One year 5%—Two years 6%—Three years 7% p. a.
Outstation cheques will be accepted at par.

Behind Reserve Bank,
Chandni Chowk,
Delhi

K. L. Kapoor, B.Com. (Medalist)
C.A.I.I.B., L.S.D.S. (London).
Managing Director.

WANTED: Capable share selling agents on salary and commission.

FRESH FROM HIS CONQUEST OF disease in the fly and bug infested areas of Europe and the mosquito-ridden jungles of the South Pacific, the Flit soldier is acclaimed defender of the health of the fighting men of the United Nations.

We shall be glad to welcome home the Flit soldier. But his relentless war against flies, mosquitoes and other dangerous insects—his job of protecting your health and that of your family—will go on.

This means that Flit—with the familiar figure of the Flit soldier on the yellow and black tin—will be available when and where you want it.

Ask for—and be sure you get FLIT. Do not accept any substitutes for FLIT. Remember, if the soldier is not on the container, it is not FLIT.

FLIT

GF 67

FLIT — DEADLY TO INSECTS, HARMLESS TO HUMANS

SPOTLIGHT ON 'QUIT KASHMIR'

By H. N. Brailsford

From scores of boats on the lake, voices were shouting in chorus in their own language "Quit Kashmir".

From crowded roads on shore, other voices echoed the slogan. It was addressed to the Maharaja of one of the biggest of the Indian States.

His subjects were dispersing after one of the most memorable meetings ever held in Kashmir. The scene of it was the courtyard of an ancient mosque, some miles from Srinagar, which is a famous shrine because it cherishes a hair of the Prophet's beard.

Looking down from a gallery on the many coloured turbans of the crowd, I estimated their numbers at ten or twelve thousand.

It was a serious gathering and twice a mullah chanted prayers.

The chief speaker was the most popular leader Kashmir has produced in this generation. Sheikh Mohammed Abdulla could dominate any crowd by his stature alone, but it was his combination of courage with friendliness that made him universally beloved.

A BOLD CHALLENGE

With the aid of a microphone, he held the rapt attention of the vast crowd and it was obvious that he won their accent. A bolder speech was never made in any of the Indian States. In most of them, there are parties which demand responsible Government. But this was a challenge to the dynasty itself.

Sheikh Abdulla based his case on one of the most iniquitous records of the East India Company. A hundred years ago, it sold Kashmir and its people to the ruler of the neighbouring State of Jammu. The transaction is recorded in the Treaty of Amritsar, which required from Maharaja Gulab Singh a payment in cash, equivalent to about £400,000 and a token tribute annually of "one horse, twelve goats (six male and six female) and three pairs of Kashmiri shawls." In return for this sum, he and his heirs have ruled as autocrats down to the present day.

Here was a tempting theme, which only a tame speaker could have spoiled, and Sheikh Abdulla is a brilliant and magnetic orator. He drew the logical conclusion and called for the cancellation of the Treaty. The real significance of his speech lay in its revolutionary implications—its denial of the Maharaja's right to rule. It was a demand for a clean break with the past. Like every Indian democrat, Sheikh Abdulla is bent on securing responsible Government and adult suffrage, but he meant more than this when he challenged the dynasty. His real aim is to sweep away the feudal system which has made of this lovely valley one of the most backward and benighted regions of India.

MUSLIM GRIEVANCES

The peculiarity of Kashmir's case is that the ruler and the subjects are of different creeds. The mass of the population, 93% is Muslim, whereas the Hindu Maharaja governs through a ruling class of Dogras and Rajputs, drawn from his own ancestral domains of Jammu. No Kashmiri may enter his army and there is an Arms Act which permits Rajputs to own firearms, a privilege denied to men of other stocks.

The lower ranks of the civil administration were, until recently, the monopoly of the Kashmiri Brahmins, though latterly, room has been made for Muslim candidates. Part of the explanation is that the Muslim population includes only four literates in a hundred, while the Hindu and Sikh minorities are much better educated.

The Muslims have other grievances also, which make it easy to rally them against Hindu rule. Thus, the killing of a cow may be punished by ten years of rigorous imprisonment.

The backwardness o. ... salman population is due mainly to its poverty, but its pecularly reactionary clergy who discouraged modern education and especially the teaching of science, must bear part of the responsibility.

TIMID REFORMS

It was inevitable when a movement for reform did belatedly begin fifteen years ago, that it should take at the start a communal form. The Muslim masses felt that they were being exploited by the armed Hindu minority and a formidable opposition came into being under the name of the Muslim Conference, with Sheikh Abdulla, then a young teacher of science, as its beloved and dynamic leader. It had to face an effort of repression as savage as it was ineffective—martial law, wholesale imprisonment, murderous volleys from the State troops, public floggings.

In the end, it was only when British troops marched in, that the authority of the Maharaja was restorted. The Maharaja, then, conceded some timid reforms, notably a powerless Legislative Assembly in which there sat a minority of elected members chosen by about three per cent. of the population. An effort was made, not without success, to conciliate the upper and middle class of the Muslims who could sometimes be bought by jobs and grants of land.

The moral effects of communal inequality have been disastrous, but the real causes of the poverty and backwardness of this beautiful land are social and economic. Much of its soil is fertile. It has an abundance of water. From the snows of the Himalayan heights that wall it in, unlimited hydroelectric power could be drawn. Its cool and bracing climate favours human energy and its people are industrious. They till terraced mountain slopes with laborious patience.

Though the reign of autocracy may be prolonged for a time in Kashmir, it will not long survive the coming of independence.

GRIM POVERTY

The forests should be a great source of wealth, and there is copper, lying unworked in the mountains. Wool and silk are the traditional industries, and no craftsman in all Asia—surpass the Kashmiris in in taste and skill. With better communications, this beautiful valley, with its woods and lakes and cooling snows, should be the playground of India.

Today, its peasants are sunk in unimaginable poverty. Their mud huts contain hardly a trace of visible property, save a few pots and water jars. When I put my questions in a typical village, every household was in debt, and the usual rate of interest was 48 per cent. If a peasant owns his holding, it is rarely big enough to feed his family throughout the year, and he makes up the deficiency by trekking as a seasonal labourer across the mountains to the Punjab. He has no land, he works as a sharecropper and pays to the owner by way of rent, one half of all his produce.

His wooden plough dates from the dark ages and his cattle, if he has any, are of such miserable breeds that they are hardly worth the trouble of milking. Worse than all this, much of the land is held under fedual tenure by great landlords, known as Jagirdars, who draw their tribute from the cultivators, as a reward for some service rendered to the Maharaja or his ancestors.

Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Brailsford

Most of them are absentees and the worst of them are above the law.

THE REAL BACKGROUND

The peasants, taxed to the limit of their endurance and subject to an administration that is corrupt from top to bottom, are voteless, unorganised and helpless in their ignorance. In the village where I made my enquiries, not a single child went to the school. Their undernourishment was obvious at a glance, and the women complained of the total lack of medical care.

Here, then, in the misery of these villages, is the background to Sheikh Abdulla's revolutionary demand "Quit Kashmir". The hopeful thing about this movement is that, though it started in 1931 on communal lines, some Hindus and Sikhs shared its efforts and sufferings, and in 1939 it opened its doors to these allies and changed its name to the National Conference. From that day onward, though its membership is still overwhelmingly Muslim, it has worked with the States People's Conference, an ally of the Indian National Congress.

Since it took this step, its social programme has become steadily more advanced. But, for this boldness, it had to pay a heavy penalty. A split opened in its ranks, and under the leadership of a powerful Mussalman divine, the more conservative of its middle class members reformed the Muslim Conference. Under Mr. Jinnah's patronage, this has grown in recent years into a formidable rival.

DAYS NUMBERED

The natural sequel to Sheikh Abdulla's daring speech on the shores of the lake would have been his instant arrest. It did not happen because he was engaged in negotiations with the Muslim Conference for the formation of a united front. Had they succeeded, the Maharaja, facing a solid organisation of all his subjects, could have retained his throne only by conceding responsible Government. But the leaders of the Muslim conference, who are in earnest over the redress of communal grievances, are less eager to end this feudal despotism.

They called on Sheikh Abdulla to abandon his Hindu allies and merge his organisation in theirs, whereupon, Abdulla broke off the negotiations. Instantly, the Maharaja's Government struck and arrested Sheikh Abdulla with over 300 of his chief supporters. The demonstrations of protest that followed were ruthlessly suppressed by the State troops, who fired on the processions, killing eight persons and wounding many more.

How long the masses who keep up their hartal in Srinagar can maintain the struggle, I do not know, for I left Kashmir before the repression began. But I think their loyalty to their imprisoned leaders will be confirmed.

Thanks to the course of communal divisions, the reign of autocracy has been prolonged for a time in Kashmir. It will not long survive the coming of independence.

(Copyright)

AFTAB ALI ARRIVES IN NEW-YORK

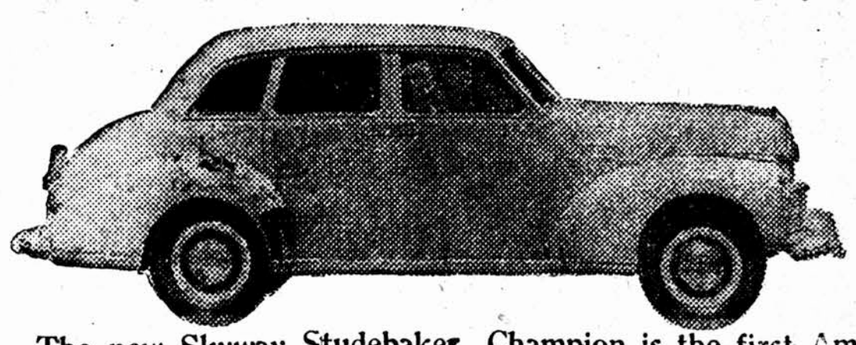
Gives Notice To Present Number Of Resolution To Maritime Conference

NEW YORK, May 31. (Reuter): Thirty-nine-year-old soft spoken Indian Mr. Aftab Ali, President of the All-India Seafarers Federation of Calcutta arrived in New York to-day to plead the cause of 66,000 Indian seamen. He will present their grievances at the International Maritime Conference to be held at Seattle (Washington State) from June 6 to 29.

"This will be our last effort to get injustices removed", decared Mr. Ali, who has been connected with Indian Labour movement for 20 years. He is a former seaman and has represented Indian workers in five previous international conferences held under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation.

Mr. Ali told Reuter: "The Seattle Conference wil really be an historic one. It will finally decide whether seafarers of the world are to have an internationally regulated minimum wage and improved conditions of service. From the point of view of Asiatic seamen generally, and those of India in particular, results this conference will be of extreme importance.

Mr. Ali, who is one of the three Labour members of the Central Legislative Assembly in India said he has given notice to present a number of resolutions to the conference. One deals with the system of recruitment of seamen in India which he alleges is "absolutely corrupted".



The new Skyway Studebaker Champion is the first American car to arrive in India after the war.

The Studebaker cars and trucks are soon to be manufactured in India by Birlas Hindustan Motors.

NOTICES OF STRIKE SERVED ON 8 MAJOR RYS.

MILLION WORKERS TAKE FATEFUL DECISION

Strike To Begin On June 27

It Would Be 'Illegal', Opines Benthall

BOMBAY, JUNE 1. (A.P.I.): ONE MILLION RAILWAYMEN IN INDIA TOOK THEIR FIRST DECISIVE STEP TO-DAY TO ENFORCE THEIR 16-POINT DEMAND WHEN THEY SERVED NOTICE ON ALL THE EIGHT MAJOR RAILWAY SYSTEMS IN THIS COUNTRY, OF THEIR INTENTION TO GO ON STRIKE AT MIDNIGHT ON JUNE 27, THUS WRITES THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF INDIA.

If by that time some eleventh to sleep at a time when the country is facing what may be deemed as the biggest famine in the country's history.

This is the first time that a strike of this magnitude and on an All-India scale has been undertaken.

The idea of a strike had been gathering momentum since the war ended, and in April the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, which is the largest affiliation of railway unions, decided to take a strike ballot. The ballot showed that the mass of the Union members favoured a strike to enforce their claims. The General Council of the Federation then met in Bombay early in May, and decided to give notice of strike on June 1, if by that time no satisfactory settlement could be reached with the railways.

Protracted negotiations between the Railway Board and representatives of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation ended in a stalemate. Following the breakdown of the negotiations, strike notice was served by the Unions on the Agents of the respective railways.

STRIKE 'ILLEGAL', SAYS BENTHALL

Meanwhile Sir Edward Benthall, Railway Member, has issued a statement declaring that the proposed strike would be illegal when part of the demands had been referred for adjudication.

NEW DELHI, June 1 (APA): Even as the All-India Railwaymen's Federation served notices of a nation-wide strike through 34 affiliated unions, Sir Edward Benthal, War Transport Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, accused it to-day of holding a pistol at the head of Government and the people."

"We cannot allow the finances of the country to be wrecked just on the plea of satisfying labour", Sir Edward told a Press Conference. "We have obligations to the public. There is no hostility on our side towards the Railwaymen. But the point to be kept in view is the transition through which the country is passing, the food situation, and the stability of public finance." It would be impossible to meet the Federation's demand for increases totalling Rs. 335,000,000, plus Rs. 100,000,000 of immediate non-recurring belief, Sir Edward declared.

WAR PROFITS INADEQUATE

The Railways' Depreciation Fund, built up through war years of record profits, is "inadequate", he observed, considering that in some instances replacement costs of equipment have more than doubled. "We must raise fare rates if we are going to pay them all they demand, Sir Edward asserted.

He placed membership of the Federation at 200,000, less than one-fourth of the 900,000 employed on the nation's Railway lines.

The Federation sources early this week placed their membership at 250,000.

There are 34 Unions represented on the railroads, three-quarters of them affiliated with the Federation. Additionally, there are several communal organizations with a represented strength of approximately 26,000, but these are not recognised by the Railway Board.

ADMITS LOW SALARY

Sir Edward conceded that there is a "certain number of new working at an unconscionably low salary." Illustrating this, he referred to those getting a basic pay of Rs. 12 based on pre-war scale. These workers now receive allowances ranging from Rs. 26/8 to Rs. 34/8 plus Rs. 5 represented by free travel facilities.

The Government proposes, he said, to raise the minimum to Rs. 16 plus 50 per cent, which would be offset by a corresponding reduction in dearness allowances, so that the basic pay would be Rs. 24 with allowances of Rs. 18/8 or a total of Rs. 42/8.

The Federation, on the other hand, Sir Edward declared, demands a basic pay of Rs. 25 plus allowances of Rs. 34/8 which, with free travel facilities, would aggregate to Rs. 64/8 monthly.

THE DISPARITY

The Rs. 42/8 proposed by the Government, he observed, is 350 per cent above the pre-war rate "although the cost of living has gone up only 250 per cent." So, the workers still would be better off, Sir Edward commented.

Referring to the joint statement issued by three members of the Railwaymen's Committee of Action, the War Transport Member said these facts and figures were based entirely on fictitious foundations.

Meeting point by point, he said that the Federation's suggestion to take away Rs. 500,000,000 from the Depreciation Fund was totally unsound. This is subject to the approval of the Railway Convention Committee of the Central Legislature, and any alteration to that cannot be made without seeking the consent of the members, he said.

The method of pinching funds from reserves practically non-existent before the war is no solution, he added.

There is no way out of this except to increase passenger rates and to this suggestion, the Railwaymen are not agreeable for obvious reasons.

WORKERS SUPPORT UNION NOTICE.

NEW DELHI, June 1, (A. P. I.): A resolution supporting the strike notice issued by the N.-W. Rly. Union as directed by the Central Strike Committee of the A. I. Railwaymen's Federation, and resolving to go on strike from the midnight of June 27 till their demands were conceded was passed at a crowded meeting of the railway workers held this evening, in the Gandhi grounds. Mr. L. S. Verma presided.

The meeting was addressed by several workers who said that their demands were just and reasonable, and they had the support of all-railway workers, irrespective of creed or community. They said that even at this late hour the Railway Board could avert the nationwide railway strike by conceding the demands of the workers.

NOTICE OF STRIKE TO N.W. RLY.

LAHORE, June 1. (A.P.I.): Under instructions from the General Council of the A.-I. R. Federation, the Central Strike Committee of the North-Western Railway has given notice to the General Manager, N.-W. R., to go on strike from the midnight of June 27, 1946, till their demands, as adumbrated in the resolution of the General Council of the A.-I. R. Federation, are conceded by the Railway Board.

NOTICE OF STRIKE TO M. & S.M. & S. I. RYS.

MADRAS, June 1. (A.P.I.): The M. and S. M. and S. I. Railway authorities to-day received 14 days' notice of a general strike from the organisations of the employees of the respective railways.

No date is given as to when the strike is to take place. But it is stated that the men would go on strike any day after the notice period if their grievances were not redressed by that time.

G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. RLYS. GET STRIKE NOTICE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Strike notice is learnt to have been served this morning by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workers' Union, on the management, intimating that they would go on strike on the midnight of June 27, unless their demands are accepted.

The G.I.P. Railway authorities are also learnt to have been served with a similar strike notice.

BENGAL RAILWAYMEN GIVE STRIKE NOTICE

CALCUTTA, June 1 (A.P.I.): Strike notices were served today on the administrations of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Assam Railway by Organisations of Railway employees. The notices state that the workmen engaged in those Railways would go on strike from midnight on June 27th/28th unless certain demands are conceded.

Plea For Adjudication

POONA, June 1. (A.P.I.): A resolution supporting the demand of the A.-I. R. Federation, asking the Government to refer the demands of railway workers to an adjudicator was adopted at a public meeting organised by the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, Poona Branch, to-day. The resolution added that the Railway Board and the Government of India would be responsible for all the consequences that would follow if adjudication was not ordered.

VICEROY MUST INTERVENE

CALCUTTA, June 1 (A.P.I.): The Viceroy should intervene in the threatened railway strike crisis before it was too late, said the President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, interviewed by the Associated Press of India.

A. I. S. C. FEDERATION'S ADVICE TO SCHEDULED CASTES

MADRAS, June 1. (A.P.I.): Rao Bahadur N. Sivaraj, President of the A.-I. Scheduled Castes Federation, presiding over a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Federation, ADVISED MEMBERS OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES WHO ARE EMPLOYED IN THE RAILWAYS NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GENERAL STRIKE PROPOSED BY THE A.-I. R. FEDERATION.

A resolution condemning the proposed general strike was passed, which said that at this critical juncture in the food situation in India the strike would be disastrous involving starvation for millions all over the country.

AMBEDKAR TO MEET S. C. WORKERS

BOMBAY, June 1. (U.P.I.): Prominent Scheduled Castes workers of Worli and DeLisle Road will meet Dr. Ambedkar to-morrow and discuss the situation arising out of the clashes between Caste Hindus and members of Scheduled castes, and how to restore peace.

NEW DELHI, Jue 1, (U. P. I.): The Railway administration have decided to call a meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Central Legislature, shortly to place before them all questions having a financial bearing, relating to Railwaymen's demands and their threatened strike.

If British Quit India

IT MAY NOT BE THE LAST OF THE EMPIRE

(Shaw's Exclusive Interview To The "Bombay Chronicle")

LONDON, May 31.

In five typically abrupt Shavian answers, handwritten in red ink, George Bernard Shaw has given his reason for feeling that the British proposals for Indian Independence do not, necessarily, prelude imperial disintegration. Shaw believes, in fact, that Britain will probably, benefit by being freed for her responsibilities.

The questionnaire and Shaw's answers are as follows:—

(1) Q: Is the British Government's offer to the Congress of a completely free India a prelude to the ultimate break-up of the British Empire?

A: Not necessarily. Australia and Canada "are completely free" but they are more imperial than Scotland.

(2) Q: Will India be happier and more prosperous generally, when free of our rule than she is and has been under it?

A: How do I know? I am not a prophet.

(3) Q: Will this country also benefit correspondingly when fred from the responsibilities of ruling 400,000,000 people?

A. Probably.

(4) Q: Do you consider that the Congress and the Muslim League leaders are composed of men whose education is of same standard as Englishmen: or that there is any reason to fear a return to old Indian barbaric customs, such as child marriages and oppression of 80,000,000 untouchables?

A: I know nothing of the men in question. They can hardly be more out of date than our rulers.

(5) Q: Do you think that the New India will developon a feudal policy, influence by native Princes. or by capitalism under millionaires and manufacturers; or by labour advocated by unions; or by Communism advocated by the intelligenstsia?

A: I do not think about the New India; it is not my job. I have enough trouble with the Old England. which is in the same predicament.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK, June 1.

Previous Closing	28.05
To-day's Opening	28.10
Difference	+5
To-day's Closing	28.17
Difference	+12

U. S. NEGROES APPEAL TO U.N.O.

NEW YORK, June 1 (Reuter): The National Negro Congress in Detroit, Michigan, to-day decided to appeal to the United Nations Organisation, alleging oppression of 13,000,000 of their race in the United States.

They also sent a message to President Truman, stating that their appeal was a "historical moment in the life of the nation."

The appeal is made under article 70 of the United Nations Charter, which permits consultation between non-Governmental organisations and the economic and social council on a matter "within its competence."

In its letter to the Secretary-General of the UNO, M. Trygve Lie, the Negro Congress expressed "profound regret that we a section of the Negro people, having failed to bring relief on oppression through a constitutional appeal, find ourselves forced to bring this vital issue—which we have sought for almost a century since emancipation to solve within the boundary of our country—to the attention of this historic body."

"The Negro people for themselves and for the benefit of all other inhabitants of America, demand full freedom and absolute equality. "Nothing short of this will satisfy them. When one is enslaved all are in chains."

Fund To Aid Strikers

Aruna Asaf Ali's Suggestion To Congress High Command

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali has issued a statement extending support to the Railwaymen's general strike and suggesting the opening of a fund to aid the strikers.

She says: "Railwaymen all over India face a grave crisis today. They have agreed to submit their demands to an arbitration. Their very reasonable demands have been turned down by the Railway Board. We who strive for India's freedom, must extend our support to the workers for freedom from hunger and security.

"Congress must ask their respective Provincial Congress Committees to initiate a Strikers' Aid Fund forthwith. Every worker on strike should be assisted with at least a sum of Rs. 30 for the duration of the strike. This will supplement whatever provisions he has for tiding over this period.

"Railwaymen require the active sympathy of their countrymen. Solidarity, discipline and public support can help the strikers to win their fight.

"Should the Congress not sanction this organised support, the people must take up this good cause. Agitation is not enough. Action alone can help the workers. Besides in the final struggle for freedom they shall have to play a key role. Fighters for freedom cannot remain neutral when the strike materialises. "I hope my appeal will not fall on unheeded ears. Congressmen and workers who are important for work have a job of work facing them."

Srinagar Practically Normal Says Press Note

SRINAGAR, May 31 (A.P.I.): To-day's Friday prayers passed off without incidents everywhere except for usual speeches and slogans at Khanqah Maula and objectionable speeches and slogans at Hazarat Bal Mosque, says a press note issued by Kashmir Government

The press note says the conditions throughout continue steadily improving and are now practically normal everywhere As stand previously, however, endeavour of agitators now is to keep semblance of their movement alive by converting Khanqah Maula Mosque into a political stage where certain people abuse torbearance shown by the authorities so far and make objectionable speeches and shout provocative slogans daily.

Lula's Charge Against Naval Authorities

"Hindustan" Mutiny Facts Being Suppressed

OFFICERS' ATTITUDE WAS "CALLOUS", SAY RATINGS

KARACHI, JUNE 1 (API): THE MUTINY ON H.M.I.S. "CHAMAK" WAS ENTIRELY SYMPATHETIC AFTER H.M.I.S. "TALWAR" HAD STARTED IT SAID, LT.-COM. A. K. CHATTERJEE, COMMANDING OFFICER OF 'CHAMAK' IN HIS EVIDENCE BEFORE THE R. I. N. ENQUIRY COMMISSION TO-DAY.

Lt.-Commander Chatterji pointed that the majority of the rader ratings of 'Chamak' were formally working in 'Talwar' and they felt that they must back up the sister establishment. To emphasise the sympathetic nature of their mutiny they used as their main slogan "this is unity, not mutiny." All the ratings in 'Chamak' were correctly dressed in naval uniform during the mutiny and were completely non-violent. Furthermore they made a genuine effort by sending representatives to the 'Hindustan' on the morning of 22nd February to stop her from opening fire.

Lt.-Commander Chatterjee then enumerated ten main causes that contributed to the General Mutiny.

He further said that the R.I.N. Mutiny, though it was very regrettable, was not as bad it now looked. Most of the great navies of the world had mutinied and the R.I.N. Mutiny was just one of those. Defending the R. I. N. Officers and reserve officers, Lt.-Commander Chatterjee said that they were quite upto the standard that could be expected in times. There was bound to be a percentage of bad officers even in the world but he did not think the percentage in the R.I.N. was any higher.

OFFICERS CALLOUS

The Commission then examined eight ratings including two who have just completed their terms of one month's imprisonment in connection with the Mutiny and have been discharged from the Navy. They characterised the attitude of Officers as "callous" and said that educated ratings felt very uneasy about the conditions in the service. One of them said that he had been refused one month's leave he asked for to attend on his ailing mother.

Another witness stated that political consciousness among the ratings was one of the factors which had led them to strike. He said "the wide applause that I.N.A. men received from the country triggered the inborn desire for freedom among the ratings. Ratings knew that by helping the British to win the war they had fastened the chains of India's slavery. Having thus earned the disgrace they met at the hands of their own countrymen, ratings wanted to do something for their country to earn better opinion among the masses. The public look upon the ratings as patriots now."

OFFICIAL SUPPRESSION

At the conclusion of the evidence, Mr. Srikishendas Lula, Advocate, who had been appointed by the Congress Committee, complained that the Officers and the Ratings of H.M.I.S. 'Hindustan' who had intimate knowledge of the events had been kept behind by the authorities concerned. They should have publicly stated what was their position in the matter and that was in the public interests.

Lt.-Commander Bond stated that Mr. Lula had been on board H.M.I.S. 'Hindustan' and had been given opportunity to contact them.

ANOTHER KASHMIR DENIAL

NEW DELHI, June 1 (A.P.I.): Reports appearing in the press to the effect that Jammu and Kashmir troops have been rushed from overseas to Kashmir State in connection with the recent disturbances, are unfounded, says a press note.

Two Jammu and Kashmir infantry units have been in the state since September and October, last year, a third returned to Kashmir in January 1946 and a fourth in March. All these units had previously been serving under the Crown.

Two Kashmir State units are still so serving. The 30th Jammu Mountain Battery is at Nowshera, and will move to a demobilisation centre at Ambala some time in June. The 31st Jammu Mountain Battery is in the Alfsea area.

ALLAHABAD PASSES PEACEFUL DAY

ALLAHABAD, May 31. (A.P.I.): Allahabad passed through a peaceful day to-day since the outbreak of communal disturbances on May 25. No trouble is reported to have occurred anywhere in the city.

A number of shops were opened and usual business was carried on in the city during the day time.

As a precautionary measure curfew order for the night remains in the city for to-morrow.

he's learned the LIFEBUOY habit too!
He is learning a lot just now, but nothing that will stand him in better stead than the daily habit of using Lifebuoy Soap. His mother can be proud and happy that her lessons have given him protection against "dirt-danger"—danger which is everywhere ready to attack the unguarded.
Lifebuoy is more than a good soap — it's a good habit
LIFEBUOY
SOAP
L. 77-59
LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

KURLA "MUTINY" COURT MARTIAL

No Insult Intended By Defence Counsel, Says Judge-Advocate

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The trial by General Court Martial of Hav. Awayal Badshah, Sepoy Radhesham and Hav. M. C. Rammurtny of the R.I.A.S.C. Supply Depot, Kurla, on the charge of attempting to cause Mutiny on February 21 and 22, 1946, was resumed to-day before Lt.-Col. Mohite in the Court Martial Room of the Area Officer, Colaba.

The statement of witness Subedar Abdul Karim was asked to be read over by Major H. P. Pande, Judge-Advocate.

Continuing, Subedar Abdul Karim stated that he did not consider the situation, created by the accused worth reporting, for the very reason he did not go to Hav. Govindan. The first report that he made was to Captain Beard and not to Gulam Hussein. He gave his evidence at the 'Summary of Evidence' and interpreted the statements of witnesses Kaloo Khan and Kirpal Singh from Urdu into English.

Defence Counsel: "Did you state in the Summary of Evidence that you saw Kaloo Khan and Kirpal Singh on or near the verandah of the barracks?"

Witness: No. I did not.

Defence counsel pointed out the contradicting statement made by the witness in the summary of evidence.

Questioned by the Presiding Judge, Lt.-Col. Mohite, witness stated that they were not present, on or near the verandah when the meeting was going on.

Questioned by the Judge-Advocate witness stated that accused Rammurthy did not address either Kaloo Khan or Kirpal Singh in the barracks.

Defence Counsel: On what grounds could you say that the gathering belonged to different sections?

Witness: That was only my inference.

Judge-Advocate: What section were you commanding on February 22 1946?

Witness: I was not commanding any section. And according to a recent order from January 1, members of the clerical staff also could command sections. Kaloo Khan and Kirpal Singh belonged to his old section.

On the day of the incident he saw accused Rammurthy on duty at 8-15 a.m.

Defence Counsel: And you had reported to Captain Beard about the intended strike at 8-30 a.m. To-day you say that you saw Rammurthy in the office at 8-30 a.m.?

Prosecutor: I am not interested in the cross-examination. This is only a waste of time.

Defence Counsel: I have my own responsibility.

Judge-Advocate (addressing the Prosecutor): It is not your job.

Witness objected to unnecessary questions being put to him which he took it to be insulting.

NO INSULT MEANT

Judge-Advocate: Defence Counsel does not mean to insult you. He is concerned only with the cross-examination. You will have to answer all the questions of the defence counsel.

Witness continuing said that he did not make any enquiries regarding Captain Beard nor did he send any message to him as he found the situation to be not so serious.

When the defence counsel closed his cross-examination, the Judge-Advocate, said: Witness does not want any more insults. (Laughter).

The case is proceeding.

HUNGER-STRIKING I. R. A. MAN DANGEROUSLY ILL

BELFAST, June 1 (APA): Hunger striking David Fleming whispered a denial to-day that his 70-day fast had been ordered by an Irish political group, and reiterated he was protesting against the treatment of political prisoners.

An official bulletin from the prison, where the former I.R.A. leader is held, reported "no apparent change" in his condition. "He is still dangerously ill," it added.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CONDOLES TURNTR'S DEATH

A meeting of the Indian Football League held on Thursday mourned the death of Mr. E. J. Turner, Hon. Secretary of the W. I. F. A. and a former Vice-President of the Association. It placed on record its sense of appreciation of the excellent work done by the late Mr. Turner for Indian Football and Bombay Football in particular.

R.I.N Enquiry Report By End Of June

KARACHI, June 1, (A.P.I.): The R. I. N. Enquiry Commission, appointed to enquire into the causes that led to the recent R.I.N. mutiny, has concluded its work. The members will leave Karachi for Simla on Tuesday by air. They will write their report at Simla and they expect to submit it to the Government of India by the end of this month. The Government will forward the report to the Commander-in-Chief and it will be placed before the Defence Consultative Council which had recommended the appointment of the commission. The report is likely to be published by the Government.

At Karachi the Commission examined 45 ratings and five officers, including Commander Sant Singh Gill, Officers Commanding H. M. I. S. "Cheetah", Demobilisation Centre at Bombay.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 3, 2002.
Muslim: Rajjab 1, 1365
Parsi: Deh 2 1315

Today's Engagements

FLAG SALUTATION AT DELISLE ROAD: Under the joint auspices of the Congress Harijan Seva Samiti and Hayavanshi Sangh there will be flag salutation at 8 a.m., to-day, at Kabir Mandir, Globe Mill passage, DeLisle Road. Dr. Gulab Rao Pingle of Wardha will unfurl the Flag.

CONGRESS SEVA DAL: The opening ceremony of Congress Seva Dal Branch, Tardeo, will be perfomed by Dr. T. R. Naravane, G.O.C. of the Congress Dal, at 8 a.m., to-day at the Manekji Petit Mill Compound, Tardeo.

KASHMIR DAY: Public meeting under the auspices of the Travancore People's Association, Bombay, at Podar College, Matunga, at 5 p.m., to-day. President: Dr. K. B. Menon. Mrs. Violet Alva will address.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: Public lecture on 'Astrology—is it a pseudo-science?' at the Ganesha Lodge premises, Khanoke Building, Dadar, at 5 p.m., to-day

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Sleep and Dreams", at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM, TELANG ROAD: A talk by Mr. K. T. Thevar on "Culture of the Tamils", at Sangham premises, at 3.30 p.m., to-day

STUDENT WORKERS' ASSEMBLY: The student workers of Matunga have organised a Student Workers' Assembly at Poddar College Hall which will continue for some days. Shri Arbindo Bose will deliver the first lecture on present political situation vis-a-vis the Mission's proposals at Poddar College, at 8-30 a.m., to-day.

MAZDAZNAN: At 10-30 a.m. to-day. Hamabandagi and Prayer for the late Bai Manekbai F. Mama. Sermon by Dastur Bode, at Alexandra Girls' School. At 6 p.m. Dastur Bode will speak on Gathas

INDIA UNITED MILLS' STAFF UNION: Managing Committee of the India United Mills' Staff Union will meet at 42, Kennedy Bridge at 9.0 a.m., to-day.

Visweswaraya Delegation To Tour U.S. And Britain

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A delegation of Indian industrialists and manufacturers led by Sir M. Visweswarava, President of the All-India Manufacturers Organisation is proceeding to the United Kingdom, U.S. and Canada in the middle of this month

The members of the delegation are Mr S. N. Hajee and Mr. Shankalchand G. Shah from Bombay Mr. Ranjit Singh (U.P.) Mr. Hansraj Gupta (Delhi) Mr. Hansraj Danda (Punjab), Mr. G. V. Puranik (Maharashtra), and Hajee Mumtazuddin Mullick (Bengal).

On their way back to India the members of the delegation will tour the continent, to study post war industrial conditions.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SCHEDULED CASTES STUDENTS' CONFERENCE. First session at 5 p.m., to-day at King George High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Principal A. B. Gajendragadkar to preside. Dr B. R. Ambedkar, will be present.

PALME DUTT'S LECTURE: Com. Rajani Palme Dutt will address a mass rally of workers at 5-30 p.m. to-day, at Kamgar Maidan under the auspices of the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India. Com. B. T. Ranadive, will preside. The subject will be 'India's Struggle for Freedom and British People".

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL FORWARD BLOC: Public Reception to Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Acting President, All-India Forward Bloc, at the Bombay Central Station, at 11.15 a.m., (Frontier Mail) to-day (Sunday). A public meeting at Chowpatty, at 6-15 p.m., to-day, to give reception to Sardarji, Lala Shankerlal and Sri Arbindo Bose will speak. Sri Soli Batliwalla, President Forward Bloc, will preside.

F. S. U. EXHIBITION: The F.S.U. Exhibition entitled 'Four Thinkers and the U.S.S.R." is running at Laxmi Baug, Bhatwadi Sandhurst Road, T. T. and is attracting quite a crowd of visitors. The Exhibition is open to-day (Sunday) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on Monday and Tuesday, from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. Attached to the Exhibition, there are a bookstall and F.S.U. one Piece Movement stall with embroidered and other artistically got-up articles for sale.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY June 2.

BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. D. Amel (Flute) 7-50 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8.30 K. R. Jadhav (Shahnai) 8-45 Garbo Mandap 9-0 Gangubai Hangal 11-0 Music from Films 11-45 Sardarbai Karadgekar.

12-15 p.m. Ek Dayare (G) 12.45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1-0 R. N. Karkare 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Music 4-20 Mumtaz Begam 4.40 Shahu Modak 5-0 K. R. Jadhav (Shahnai) 5.15 Gammat Jammat (M) 5-45 Mohammed Ismail 5-55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Geet Aur Ghazal 6-30 Mumtaz Begam 6-50 G. S. Yellapurkar 7-0 "Mar Asin" (H) 7-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8.30 Indians Abroad (E) 8-45 English Theatre 9-0 News (H) 9.15 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9.40 Folk-Songs of India 10-10 English Compo-

CONGREVE COMEDY OVER A.I.R. BOMBAY

Local Talent At Its Best In "Love For Love"

When production of an English comedy is contemplated, Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Sheridan and Clifford Bax come up before our minds, but William Congreve is rarely remembered. His plays can be successfully produced at all times. This was especially brought home on Friday last, when AIR Bombay broadcast "Love For Love", a sparkling comedy.

The story is that of Sir Sampson, a stubbordn, irate, old widower, the spendthrift son Valentine, and his fiancee Angelica. The father refuses to pay off his son's debts unless he signs a deed forfeiting all claims to inheritance. The clever Angelica pretends to love the old man, agrees to marry him and by a clever trick tears away the deed of disinheritance declaring her genuine affections for Valentine.

An adaptation of this 250-yearold drama was produced by Alan Anderson, who also played the part of Valentine. Though the play was in the characteristic seventeenth century diction, there was sustained interest throughout. Hamid Sayani, seemed to fit in well, as the angry father. Valentine's servant with his unending banter, provoked rounds of laughter. Hema Kesarkodi played Angelica with sincerity and confidence.

The play ran half an hour and it was a pleasant half an hour taking one back to the days of the great wits who excelled each other in pun satire and irony. The producer succeeded in making the actors 'feel' their parts. The narrator's voice and the hero's were almost alike and confusing. Was it the same person?

ENSA man Alan Anderson after the broadcast told a representative of the "Chronicle" that his colleagues had made a very decent attempt. He said: "There is a lot of talent in this country. What is needed is correct spotting"

K. N. Operated Upon

Mr. K. N. Singh, the popular film star has been operated upon for an abscess and has been lying in bed for over a week. Medical reports indicate that he is steadily recovering.

PROHIBITION INTELLIGENCE SECTION

BOMBAY May 31.

In order to facilitate public co-operation with the police authorities in giving information which might be useful in the enforcement of the prohibition laws, a special telephone has been installed in the "Prohibition Intelligence Section" of the Head Police Office Bombay, states a press note.

To contact this section, it is only necessary to dial Police telephone No. 39811, and ask for "prohibition", when the caller will at once be connected to the Officer on duty responsible for the acceptance of such messages.

Names of persons passing on information regarding distillation and sales of illicit liquor, or of any other offences against the prohibition laws, will be kept strictly secret.

The G. O. C. of Congress Sevika Dal writes that all Sevikas and Kumarikas are requested to attend a meeting on Monday, at 5 p.m., at the Dal Office as a trip is to be arranged on Thursday.

Congress Send-Off To Sadulla Khan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

City Congressmen gathered this evening at the Congress House to give a hearty send-off to Mr. Sadulla Khan, son of Dr. Khan Saheb, Premier, Frontier Province, who is now going to make Peshawar his permanent home after a stay of nearly ten years in Bombay. Mr. Sadulla who was Assistant Hydraulic Engineer to the Bombay Municipality is now going to be Chief City Engineer, Peshawar.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, who presided, referred to the meritorious services rendered by the Khan Sahib family in the cause of the mother-country. He further eulogised the services by Mr. Sadulla Khan and the keen interest evinced by him in Congress affairs of the city.

Mr. Khan thanked those present for the honour done to him, in a fitting reply.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Views

Swastik: 12th Week

ABBAS STORY DISTORTED

Rajkamal's DR. KOTNIS KI AMAR KAHANI, is not quite a faithful adaptation of Ahmed Abbas's book "....And One Did Not Come Back". The author, in his story, gave prominence to the Congress, which, some years ago, sent out a Medical Mission to suffering China. Shantaram, on the other hand, for some strange reason, has thought it fit to omit even the slightest mention of the Congress, and has entirely neglected the part played by politicians, such as Nehru, who inspired the Mission

Young Dr. Kotnis is made the central character of the film, with middle-aged Shantaram in the role making one wonder how a sweet young Chinese girl, played by Jayashree, could possibly have succumbed to the non-existent charms of this screen hero!

A minor role—that of Kaka Wong, a Chinese philosopher—is well played by Dewan Sherar who wrote the dialogue for this screen-play

*

Imperial: 21st Week

"RATTAN" RUNS ON

Jamuna Productions' RATTAN directed by Sadiq, has clicked very well with picturegoers. The reason for its success may be attributed to the melodies of Madhok and the voice of Zohra used as play-back for the heroine, a part taken by Swarnalata.

"Rattan" is a strong indictment of the old social system under which parents imposed upon their children their own choice of the latter's partners in life. The film ends on a note of stark tragedy, when the heroine dies in the arms of her young lover from whom she has been separated by the obstinate will of the parents who have forced her to marry an old man against her wishes.

Karan Dewan plays the male lead opposite Swarnalata. Wasti is also in the cast of this picture.

*

Novelty: 6th Week

PLEASING COMEDY

Ramnik's BACHCHON-KA-KHEL, directed by Raja Nene, depicts the pranks of two children who turn match-makers for two youthful lovers. The film seeks to draw a parallel between the play of children and the drama of a dult life.

The stellar roles are enacted by Baby Shakunala, N. Kabir and Meena Kumari. This photoplay is one to which you may take the entire family.

News

MINERVA MIRACLE

Lo and behold, a miracle hath taken place! Minerva Movietone have announced the production of their new film—without the name of Mehtab in the cast! One wonders whether Sohrab Modi is about to go on a holiday.

Mumtaz Shanti will play the lead in this new picture which is tentatively titled DEEWANI. Wasti is to enact the chief male role.

The man who did the camera cranking for former Minerva films of the calibre of "Pukar" and "Sikandar", has been entrusted with the direction of the new photoplay. This is certainly a lucky break for Y. D. Sarpotdar.

*

"RATTAN" PAIR

Director Sadiq and lyricist Madhok who, together, have accredited a large portion of praise for their respective contributions to the success of "Rattan", have once again combined their talents in J. M. R. Pictures' forthcoming SHAM-SAVERA.

The ever-popular Swarnalata is, once again, the heroine Wasti, Sulochana Chatterji and Protima Devi bring up the supporting cast.

*

GOSPEL OF UNITY

Prabhat's HUM EK HAIN will be released at the CENTRAL on June 8. Judging by its title and advance reports, this photoplay deals with the problem of Unity in allegorical form, describing the subject of communal discord and the wished-for harmony under the guise of a story of family life wher eall the children stand together against a common foe who threatens the peace of their home.

Veteran Durga Khote plays the 'mater familias' in a cast of practically unknown names.

The versatility of a youngman called Santoshi will be exhibited, for better or for worse, in this film, for besides writing the story and dialogues, he has also composed the lyrics and wielded the megaphone for the picture

*

KISHORE FOR FILMISTAN?

There is a rumour in the air that Kishore Sahu is soon to join Filmistan. If this happens, one may certainly expect more originality from this studio's productions, for Kishore is a young man with novel ideas—a kind of Indian Orson Welles. Let us hope that he will not permit anyone to crush his wonderful individuality.

Rowland's Solution For India's Poverty

BOMBAY, Saturday (A.P.I.): Sir Archibald Rowlands, author of India's first post-war budget, outlined in an exclusive interview to an "Associated Press of India" correspondent today what he regarded as the most vital and urgent needs to rejuvenate and accelerate India's industrial and economic development

Sir Archibald arrived here yesterday and is sailing for England tomorrow after relinquishing his office of the Finance Member to the Government of India.

Sir Archibald considers that economic and industrial development should receive greater emphasis than any other development activity in the immediate future. He said that the need to develop communications, agriculture and power for industries could not be emphasised too much. Vast sums of money would need to be spent on eradicating illiteracy and other social evils from the country, but the first thing was to help generate this wealth.

Sir Archibald pointed out that sources for developing power lay in flood control and initiating hydro-electric schemes. The output of coal in the country was woefully low. "By spending, say some two hundred crores of rupees in controlling the rivers of Bengal, the economy of the province can be totally transformed," he added.

Public health and education he would place next on the list. There was a lack of technical talent in India and to remedy this he suggested that foreigners be hired on short-term contract on condition they trained Indians. Side by side with this, more Indians should be encouraged to go overseas for training. He also emphasized the need to train people in industrial management which was a very essential part of industry.

DE-REQUISITIONING OF BUILDINGS

Prior Claim For Evicted Tenants

BOMBAY, June 1 (A.P.I.): Persons who were in occupation to houses or portions of houses at the time these were requisitioned have the first claim to re-occupy them when they are de-requisitioned. This is the principle accepted by the Government of Bombay who has issued instructions to all Collectors to act accordingly at the time of de-requisitioning buildings. Legal opinions seem to hold that the requisitioning does not destroy the right of the tenants but only suspends that right during the period the house is requisitioned.

It is, however, possible that the Collectors may not be able to trace the original tenants of de-requisitioned buildings. To avoid any such contingency such tenants have been advised to approach the Collectors whenever they come to know the building they had occupied had been de-requisitioned.

Bombay Congress Delegates' Meeting

The first meeting of the newly elected delegates from the Congress Province of Bombay (City) will be held on Wednesday (June 5) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted an educated Brahmin girl of purest ancient Acharya blood for a healthy, millionaire young man with highest inland and foreign qualifications. State full particulars, No. 2141, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Newspaper representative knowing advertisement canvassing in Bombay. Apply "Din Dunia' Weekly, Delhi. (1959)

Wanted: Apprentices to undergo training at our Head Office and Mills for 3 years during which period they will draw monthly salaries of Rs. 150|-; 200|-; 250|- for the first, second and third years. On confirmation they will start in the grade of Rs. 400|-30-700|-, e.b., 850|-50-1,200|-. Proportionate D. A. and House Allowance also admissible. On Joining candidates will have to execute a 10 years' Service Agreement and to immediately deposit security worth Rs. 1,000|- followed by 5 equal instalments of Rs. 500|- each, the security in all totalling Rs. 3,500|-. Interview at Calcutta at applicant's own expense. Qualifications: Applicants must be youngmen with uniformly brilliant academic career, atleast a high first class Master's degree in mathematics or Commerce with a top first class Bachelor's degree. They must possess impressive personality, influential family connections, initiative, health and stamina for hard work. Before applying candidates must make sure that they possess the requisite qualifications. Apply stating age, academic qualifications and references to Box No. 8190A C|o "Bombay Chronicle."

Financiers interested production "Stunt" pictures require Manager and Assistant Manager. Write previous experience and terms, also detailed estimates production costs and returns to Box 2074A "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Gujrati knowing Graduates with Sanskrit. Trained preferred. Decent salary, benefits of D.A. and P. F. Apply personally Principal, Master's Tutorial High Schools, Kennedy Bridge, Gowalia Tank, Bombay, between 9-30 and 12-30. (2084)

AGENTS WANTED

Earn 500/- monthly being agents and stockists for novelties. Azad Company, Aligarh. (1856A)

Wanted a few respectable share selling agents with good connections for their respective localities on salary and commission. Apply to the Managing Director, Scientific Milk Products of India Ltd., Post Box No. 2024, Calcutta. (8274)

Wanted agents to sell shares of a running concern on pay and commission. Apply to: M|s New Calcutta Print and Paper Mart Ltd., 11C, Arpuli Lane, Calcutta. (8271)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get London American degrees. Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy. Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba, Reg. Delhi. (9425)

Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel. Fresh Enrolments—D.Com. (I.M.C.), A.I.C.A., Accountancy, Banking, Secretarial Practice, Shorthand, Typewriting etc. Special Sunday Classes. Charges Moderate. (1942)

MEDICAL ADLETS.

Andrews Liversalt, Veracolate Tablets, Bengers food, Collosol Calamine Lotion, Optrex and Collyrium eye lotion, English D.D.T. five-percent Lotion, American Hot Water bags with enema douche attachments, Gaby Philadelphia Perfume, Rooney Pure Badger Shaving Brushes, now obtainable from Marshall & Co. (Chemists), Hornby Road, Bombay. (2116)

Remove unemployment by qualifying as Homeopathic and Biochemic doctors. International Institute, Aligarh. (1856B)

****

ON SATURDAY JUNE 8th at CENTRAL

"HUM EK HAIN" *A PRABHAT PICTURE*

प्रभात चित्र

Starring:
DURGA KHOTE

and introducing: KAMLA KOTNIS, DEV ANANDA, ALKA ACHREKAR,

and a brilliant cast

PLANS OPEN FROM TUESDAY JUNE 4th

A FAMOUS Release

****

KANAN Thrills Bombay by HER SINGING

P. R. Production

BANPHOOL

Krishnakant, Ahin Chaudhary, Devbala

Director: Niren Lahiri
Music: Dhiren Mitter
Songs: Pt. Madhur

CAPITOL

Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45
Sat. Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.
Booking 9-30 to 12-30
and 2-30 to 5
A "Happy" Release

32-PAGE BOOKLET

'VITALITY SUPREME' by Gambers – a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent *FREE* on request.

This *must-be-studied* course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.

BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY, 1.

VITALITY SUPREME

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals & Certificates from Maharajas Judges and notables Annual life reading monthly details Rs. 6 3 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kallyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR "Chandrika" 2-B Eldams Road Teynampet P. O. Madras

BUSINESS OFFER

Wanted to purchase Silk Power Looms in running condition. Write to Box No. 8272, "Bombay Chronicle."

FINANCIAL

Financiers interested financing experienced reliable parties production "Stunt" pictures. Write terms and detailed estimates production costs and returns to Box No. 2074B, "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted immediately Double Cinema Talkies Equipment High Intensity. Please inform: H. A. Singh, 410, Bawla Building, Parel Road, Bombay 12. 2111

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

We can distribute all sorts of goods in Northern India. Efficient Sales Organisation, Huge Turnover Guaranteed. Please write to The National Trading Corporation, National House, The Mall Lahore. (2073)

WORLI SITUATION SHOWS SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT

Home Minister Tours Area, Kher Meets Ambedkar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The tense atmosphere of the Harijan Colony at Worli, and other affected localities is showing some signs of improvement since this morning. Observers consider that the situation has not definitely and decisively improved, but has rather come under control to a great extent.

DeLisle Road, Fergusson Road, Worli, and other areas which come under curfew, are still in a state of suppressed excitement. It cannot be said that the usual pedestrian traffic is flowing through these places. A quick tour of the localities revealed a considerably decreased movement of people, and a large number of police, armed and otherwise.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, toured the affected areas this morning. He was accompanied by Deputy Commissioner Wilkins. He is learnt to have held conversations with leaders of the localities and requested them to use their influence for restoring good neighbour relations in the affected areas, for such fratricidal strifes were disastrous to all concerned, including the innocent.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, met Dr. B. R. Ambedkar at 12 noon

At 1 a.m. this morning Chawl No. 81, Worli Harijan Colony, was stoned by miscreants. In the passage of the Globe Mills, three men were discovered unconscious in the morning, they were beaten with stones and sticks. They were removed to hospitals.

The toll of the dead has so far reached five, the injured 68. The number of arrests affected is 35, which includes two men who were arrested this morning on suspicion.

The Premier Mill is closed, and four other mills did not have nightshifts yesterday.

About 1-30 in the afternoon, there was an unpleasant diversion when a few stones were thrown at local trains at Lower Parel and Elphinstone Road.

MAYOR DEPLORES WORLI TROUBLE

APPEAL TO CITIZENS TO HELP IN RESTORING NORMAL CONDITIONS

BOMBAY, June 1 (A.P.I.): An appeal to those who are directly or indirectly affected by the disturbances in Worli to refrain from doing anything that might excite feelings, not to believe in panicky reports but to help to restore normal conditions is made by the Mayor of Bombay.

The Mayor says:—"I have been greatly pained at the reports appearing in the local press from time to time regarding the ugly incidents occurring at Worli, DeLisle Road and Naigaum. I have visited the areas almost every day since the trouble began and have noticed that there is a considerable amount of tension prevailing but have not been able to trace any cause, however remote, which might justify the situation. Yet the siuation continues to be as bad as ever. I hope the public and specially the poor residents who are affected would realize what an economic loss it entails on the city as a whole and particularly to themselves.

LOSS OF LIFE DEPLORED

"The loss of life is deplorable so also the injuries and sufferings caused thereby. But in addition there is also the great loss on account of the number of working hours and days wasted. To the mills and the factories it may mean foregoing of profits but the workers are the real losers and it is difficult to understand why they submit themselves to this waste.

"As the Mayor of Bombay I am interested in the welfare of every citizen and I therefore appeal to all those who are directly or indirectly affected by these disturbances to refrain from doing anything which might excite feelings, to use all their influence with the people and advise them not to believe in panicky reports, not to get panicky or excited and above all to resume normal working.

"As I have said in the beginning there appears to be no cause for this wanton waste of life. If parties or rather persons have any legitimate grievances they should represent the same to the authorities concerned who will always be willing to investigate and grant due redress. Once again I appeal to the citizens of Bombay in the fair name of the great city to soon restore good feelings and normal working".

State Of Emergency In Affected Areas

BOMBAY, Saturday: A state of emergency has been declared by the Government of Bombay in the affected area of Bombay City where clashes have been taking place between caste Hindus and members of the Scheduled Castes.

The area is bounded by and inclusive of Worli Road (exclusive) from its junction with Haines Road to its junction with B.I.T. Road No. 12, B.I.T. Road No. 12, Globe Mill Road to where it crosses Old Drainage Channel, then South along the Old Drainage Channel to Fergusson Road, Fergusson Road to its junction with Worli Road.

KIDWAI ON COMMUNAL SITUATION IN U.P.

NAINITAL, May 31. (A.P.I.): Communal elements in the province attempted to foment communal outbreaks in some places but had failed; in these words Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Minister for Police and Revenue, summed up the communal disturbances in Bareilly and Allahabad.

Mr. Kidwai who returned to-day after a tour of Bareilly and Allahabad where riots had taken place recently, said that Government was watching the situation and keeping a strict watch over organisations responsible for fanning communal hatred. The Minister added that the situation had now been restored to normal and tension had eased.

ALL QUIET IN AFFECTED AREAS.

Latest information from the affected areas goes to show that the situation remained calm, in the afternoon and in the evening.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 1, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches, during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from June 1, 1946, recorded at 8 a.m. to-day:—

Ahmedabad 104 82 0 0 0, Baroda 104 82 0 0 nil, Belgaum 90 70 0.3 0.3 plus 0.1 BOMBAY 95 84 0 0 minus 0.2, Calcutta 97 82 0 0 minus 0.2, Cochin 85 75 1.1 1.1 plus 0.5, Delhi 98 81 0 0 0, Honaver 87 80 0 0 nil, Hyderabad (Dn) 103 80 0 0 minus 0.1, Hyderabad (Sd) 103 83 0 0 0, Karachi 91 84 0 0 0, Lahore 100 80 0 0 0, Lucknow nil nil nil nil nil, Madras 86 84 0 0 minus 0.1, Mahabaleshwar 82 62 T 0 minus 0.1, Nagpur 107 80 0.1 0.1 minus 0.9, Peshawar 97 75 0 0 0, Poona 93 75 0 0 minus 0.1, Sholapur 99 75 0.1 0.1 nil, Surat 95 83 0 0 0.

WASHINGTON, May 31 (A.P.A.): Messrs. Devadas Gandhi and Ramnath Goenka, newspaper proprietor, attended President Truman's Press Conference to-day and were introduced to the President.

RANJIT'S Historical Hit

Rajputani

11th WEEK at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 Sunday Matinee 1-15
Ad. Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

Siam's Charge-Sheet Against France

Charge D'Affaires Submits Memorandum Detailing Attack On Territory

WASHINGTON, May 31. (Reuter): The Siamese Charge D'Affaires to-day submitted a memorandum to the United Nation's Organisation Secretary General, M. Trygve Lie charging the French authorities in Indo-China with violation, plunder and looting of Siamese territory, arbitrary arrest of Siamese nationals, and "wanton fusillade of Siamese villages and ships".

The nine-page memorandum is in support of Siam's request last Tuesday for United Nations Organisation assistance in the face of "unjustified aggression" by French forces. The memorandum charges that "sovereignty over Siamese territory has been infringed by French planes which flew low over Siamese towns and dropped propaganda leaflets: Siamese nationals have arbitrarily arrested or shot at, while firing on Siamese towns or villages from the Indo-Chinese bank of the river Mekong may be considered frequent occurrences.

M. P. DELEGATION FOR IRAN

LONDON, May 31. (APA.) Foreign Under-Secretary Hector McNeil said today that the British Foreign Office is arranging to send three Members of Parliament into Southern Iran to investigate Labour conditions in the area of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

Several times recently the Moscow radio has quoted Iranian press complaint about the treatment of the Company's workers

The Company, in which the British Government owns a majority of stock, holds concessions over 100,000 square miles of Southern Iranian territory.

The Parliamentary delegation will be composed of Labourites F. Lee and J. H. Jones and Conservative W. N. Cuthbert, Moneil said, adding that they would leave in the immediate future.

Mexican Labourers For U. S.

MEXICO CITY (Reuter): Fifty thousand labourers are to leave for the United States to be employed on agricultural work, helping relieve the labour situation there during the harvest season.

Pandit Nehru forced to autograph for an admirer, before leaving for Faridkot. Nearer to th e camera is Khan Ghaffar Khan.

Cleavage Between Soviet And Western Powers

ITALIAN NAVY ISSUE STILL HANGING FIRE

PARIS, June 1. (A.P.A.): The Deputies of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers yesterday received a technical committee's report on the future of the Italian navy which showed the powers still in disagreement on this issue, American officials said.

The Committee, assigned to decide which units should remain under the Italian flag within limits already agreed upon, reported that the various nations had not changed their opinions since the recent conference of Foreign Ministers in Paris.

At stake is the ownership of modern battleships sought by Greece and Yugoslavia which Italy wishes to retain.

Following an inconclusive discussion the deputies adjourned until 10-00 (G.M.T.) on Saturday.

MOLOTOV CHALLENGES U.S. CASE FOR EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, June 1. (Reuter): In the interval between the first and second halves of the Paris Foreign Ministers' Conference, cards have been laid on the table of world opinion with a vengeance, notably by the United States and the Soviet Union, cables Sylvian Mangeor Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

The Russian Foreign Minister M. Vyacheslav Molotov in an interview given last Monday to the Moscow press challenged point by point the American case for European settlement outlined by Mr. James Byrnes in his recent broadcast to Amerihans on he results of the Paris Conference.

The fact that the positions taken up in public by the American and Soviet Foreign Ministers are so flatly contradictory in their main essentials has caused a wave of understandable pessimism about the chances of the Foreign Ministers making any appreciable progress towards peace in Europe when they reassemble in Paris on June 15.

But it remains to be seen whether such pessimism is entirely justified. After all Mr. Byrnes and M. Molotov have done little more than rehearse in public the views expressed by them and duly reported during the Paris Conference.

INTERESTING REPERCUSSIONS.

One result of these frank statements by two greatest world powers is that the map of Europe is even more clearly divided for the time being into that part of the continent which lies inside the Soviet sphere of influence and what lies outside it. The Communist victory in the Czechoslovak general elections last Sunday has notably consolidated effective Soviet control in one remaining country in Eastern Europe where a tug-of-war between western and eastern trends was still an open question.

This fact may have interesting repercussions on the Soviet attitude towards Austria when Austria settlement is next raised in the Council of Foreign Ministers.

By contrast the cleavage between the approach of the Soviet Union and western powers to short and long term aspects of the German problem appears to be deeper than ever. Washington's decision to halt reparations deliveries from the American zone and Moscow's refusal to fall in with the American proposal to set up a four-zone committee to investigate progress of German disarmament are bad auguries for agreement in foreseeable future of a workable joint plan between the four occupying powers.

Britain's decision, whether or not to follow America's example in the matter of reparations deliveries, is expected to be taken up by the Cabinet before the next meeting of the Foreign Ministers in Paris, but not before Mr. Bevin returns to London from his holiday next week.

STORM CLOUDS

At U.N.O. in New York storm clouds have gathered round the Security Council in the shape of criticism by the Russian Delegate M. Andrei Gromyko of the uses to which the Council has been put and the resignation of Mr. Edward Stettinius, the permanent United States Delegate. Its members have not met in plenary session since May 22.

U. S. Emergency Labour Bill Passed

WASHINGTON, June 1 (Reuter): The Emergency Labour Bill was passed by 61 votes to 20.

President Truman has "fired a torpedo into the negotiations", the United States National Maritime Union retorted today to the President's threat to use the army and navy to operate ships if there is a nationwide shipping strike on June 15

The outlook in the strike, which would halt the United States food supply programme for famine areas was "very dark" the President said.

Meanwhile there was no sign today of a settlement in the hard coal strike involving 76,000 miners who demand a revision of wages and working conditions.

Approval has been given by the wage stabilisation board to the agreement —eighteen and a half cents an hour increase—between the United States government and the united mine workers, which sent 400 000 soft coal miners back.

BERLIN HAS ARMED WOMEN POLICE

BERLIN (Reuter): About 300 husky German frauleins in dove grey uniforms, each carrying a pistol, will soon be on Berlin's streets as part of the local police force.

The women police, who will have the same duties and get the same pay as the male policemen, will be attached to district stations. They will cope especially with juvenile crime, prostitution, family quarrels and price control cases. They will be graded exactly like male members of the force.

Applicants must be between 25 and 35 years old, "of good health and build and of good department." Hundreds have already applied for the jobs.

Their uniforms will consist of dove-grey skirt and blouse.

WASHINGTON, May 31 (U.P.A.): Retired Supreme Court Justice, Owen Roberts, to-day told a Senate Committee that he fully endorsed the British loan and warned that it would be a fateful error to modify it.

Elections In Rumania In Autumn

LONDON, June 1 (Reuter): Four days after receiving the British note calling for fulfilment of the Rumanian Government's assurances of early elections, Dr. Petru Groza, the Rumanian Premier stated that general elections in Rumania would be held by early autumn at the latest.

Making no direct reference to the British note which accusel his Government of "invarably circumventing" its promises of liberty of the Press, speech, religion and association, Dr. Groza told Reuter's correspondent in Bucharest that his Government had up to now "respected every one of the obligations it has undertaken."

He added: "Attempts to represent matters in different light come from opposition, who are pre-occupied with their own affairs and in no way willing to collaborate loyally."

Elections would be held in August or early September and possibly even earlier, if necessary preparations were completed, he said, declaring that this would satisfy the opposition, who did not want speedier elections.

"At one point the opposition even showed alarm lest the elections be held too soon", Dr. Groza stated.

47 Killed In Quake Shock In Turkey

ISTANBUL, June 1 (A.P.A.): At least 4 persons were killed yesterday in an earthquake which shook the eastern Turkish province of Mus near lake Van, said the official Anatolia agency.

The city of Varto was the most seriously affected and communications in the area were disrupted.

Government rescue and first aid crews were hurried to the scene.

The 'quake, lasting seven seconds, occurred at 5-15 a. m. (local time) and brought down houses with occupants sleeping inside.

Red Army Motorists' Feat

MOSCOW (Reuter): A group of Red Army motorists have reached one of the most remote corners of the U.S.S.R.—Gorno-Badakhshan, a region in the Pamirs.

This Gorno-Badakhshan Region is separated from the world by an inaccessible mountain range. The thin thread of the Osh-Khorog Highway is the only link with the outside world. The road passes over turbulent mountain rivers and steep passes.

An expedition headed by Major Sorokin was recently fitted out to deliver supplies to the local population. The weather was exceptionally unfavourable—a thaw began, and blizzards blew while big landslides occurred along the road. In some parts the snow lay nine feet deep.

Trial Of Jap War Criminals To Start Tomorrow

TOKYO, June 1. (A.P.A.): The trial of Japan's war leaders starts in Tokyo on Monday next, with former Premier Hideki Tojo, three other former Japanese Prime Ministers, one Field Marshal, three Admirals, a dozen generals, a close adviser to Emperor Hirohito and various ex-ministers and other officials, facing an International War Crime Tribunal.

The President on the Bench will be F. Webb, Chief Justice of the Queensland (Australia) supreme court.

The indictment charges the defendants with three categories of crimes —those against peace, international war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The trial is to be held in the war ministry building, where Tojo and his advisers once charted the course of the war.

British commonwealth representatives will be included. In addition the United States, the Netherlands, China, France and the Philippines will be represented on the bench.

The prisoners pleaded innocence when arraigned and through their counsel unsuccessfully challenged the authority of the tribunal to try them.

Pensions For M.P.'s

SYDNEY, (Reuter).

Members of New South Wales legislature who have served more than 15 years in the State Parliament will receive a pension of about £5 a week under a plan just approved.

Dharamsi Mill Workers To Resume Work

Workers of the Madhavji Dharamsey Mills who are on strike from May 2, will resume work on the 3rd instant on the advice of Mr. S. K. Patil, B.P.C.C. Secretary.

It is learnt that Mr. Patil gave an assurance to the workers, that there would be no victimisation, and that he would use his good offices to this end.

The workers had gone on strike on account of the dismissal of about 30 jobbers by the management.

Gokuldas Gordhandas Parekh Dead

Mr. Gokuldas Gordhandas Parekh, the son-in-law of the late Sir Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh and father of Dr. Jagmohandas Parekh and Mr. Kantilal Parekh expired on Fridy 31st May at 11-15 p. m. at his residence "Parekh House" on Queen's Road, Bombay.

The Uthamana ceremony of the late Mr. Parekh was held at his residence at Queen's Road, on Saturday evening.

MOSCOW INDICTS VATICAN

Mobilising Catholics To Catch Votes For Royalists

LONDON, June 1 (APA): A Moscow Radio to-day alleged that a huge army of Catholic preachers in Italy is mobilised under instructions from the Vatican to "catch" votes for the Royalists.

The broadcast, monitored in London, quoted an article in "Pravda" which charged that open Royalist propaganda is being conducted in churches, concentrating fire against "the danger of Marxism which allegedly threatens the destruction of public morals and religion."

The article added: "Many bishops are publishing propaganda articles in the press threatening Catholics who vote for Left-Wing parties with torture in the next world."

NO SIGNS OF PEACE, SAYS POPE

LONDON, June 1 (Reuter): The Pope broadcasting to-day said: "One year has gone since the war in Europe ceased and still we see only too clearly that the road will be long and arduous. The first resolute step towards a just peace has not yet been made."

The Pope was speaking to the Court of Cardinals gathered to offer him their greetings on his feast day and his speech was relayed by the Vatican Radio.

The Pope said "To the faithful I say: 'Do not lose heart. You are more numerous and stronger than your opponents. God is with you.'

Chinese Law Givers On Strike

NANKING, June 1, (A.P.A): Judges of the Chinese Supreme Court went on strike to-day demanding a readjustment of salaries for civil servants.

MILK STRIKE HIT EAST LONDONERS

LONDON, June 1 (Reuter): Many thousands of homes in the East London were without milk to-day and thousands of others had to accept smaller supplies than usual owing to an unofficial strike in the Ilford Bottling Department of the United Dairies, one of London's largest suppliers of milk.

About 1,500 men are now idle and the strike is expected to extend. Housewives were to-day hurriedly laying in supplies of tinned and powdered milk in case no settlement is reached to-day.

Nearly 250,000 people will be affected in North and East London, and thousands more in West London.

The strikers who are demanding a wage increase of 12s. a week are to-day meeting the officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Bijapur Villagers Want Inquiry Into Police Excesses

BIJAPUR, May 31 (API): A petition praying for an inquiry into alleged police excesses during August 1942 movement is understood to have been presented to Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue and Home Minister, Government of Bombay by the villagers of Chikrugi, Nagthan and Talikot during the Minister's recent visit here.

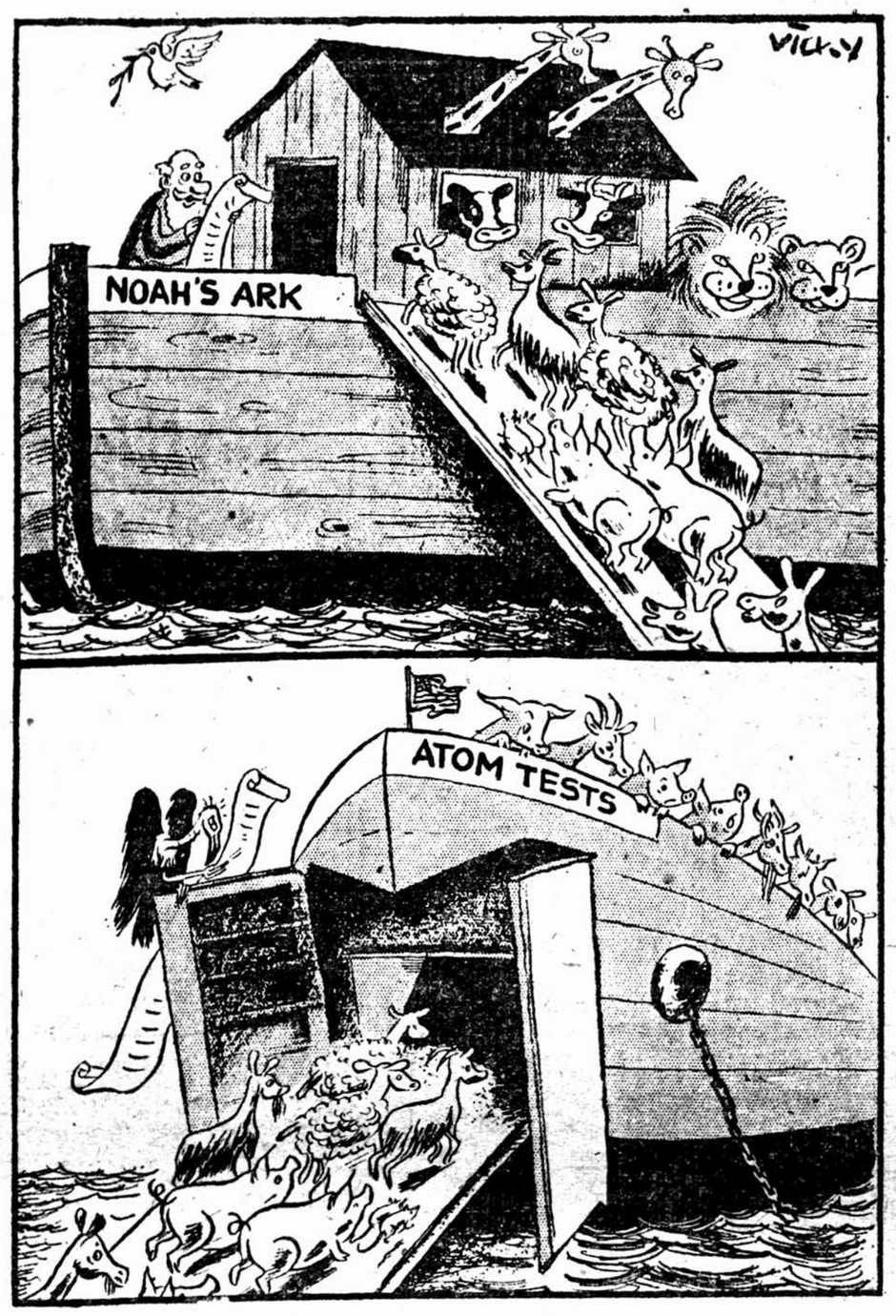
The villagers in their petition also demanded due compensation for the loss and destruction of their property and refund of their money alleged to have been extracted by the police.

The Home Minister is reported to have promised to consider the petition.

Lahore Cantt. Municipal Commisioner Arrested

LAHORE, June 1, (A.P.I.): Mr. Pearaylal, Municipal Commissioner Lahore Cantonment, and Sardar Pritam Singh Panchhi, Editor of "Prem Sandesh" a Punjabi weekly, are among the 20 persons arrested today in connection with the strike at the Steel and General Mills at Ramgarh, a suburb of Lahore.

The arrested persons include six Kishan Sabha women workers. The police it is stated made a number of lathi charges on strikers who obstructed passage to the mills.



PROGRESS

BY "NEWS CHRONICLE"

'ATOM ARK' SAILS FOR TRYST WITH DESTINY

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1 (Reuter): A cargo of nearly 5,000 animals and insects, fated to be the only living creatures within effective range of the Atom bomb test, sailed to-day aboard the United States navy transport 'Burleson' for a rendezvous with destiny at Bikini Atoll, in the mid-Pacific Marshal Islands, sometime in July.

Aboard the ship are 4,000 white rats, 200 goats, 200 pigs, an odd assortment of disease germs and insects, a few guinea pigs and a number of mice.

Like Noah's legendary cargo, they will ride out a catastrophe this time, a man made one—which will affect the future of the whole world. Scientists expect many to survive the fury of the shattered Atom and to live to a ripe old age in the "luxury" of Government laboratories.

A day before the first blast at Bikini, they will be placed aboard 22 of 77 target ships. Even microscopic disease germs and insects living in little packages of diseased grain will be torn apart by scientists to determine the effect of nuclear radiation on their mechanisms.

Certain of the animals will be dosed with vaccines, hormones and vitamins, so as to give comparative reactions.

Bombay's 23 Lakhs Scheme For Dairy Development

Govt. Of India Gives Approval: Imported Concentrates To Be Supplied At Subsidised Rates

NEW DELHI, June 1 (API): A scheme estimated to cost over Rs. 23,00,000 prepared by the Government of Bombay relating to dairy development in the province, has now been approved by the Government of India.

The Central Government on their part have sanctioned, in connection with this development scheme, a grant equal to one half of the cost of the appointment of the Deputy Milk Commissioner in the Bombay Province during the year 1946-47, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15,528; and also a grant equal to one half of the loss to be incurred in the supply of imported concentrates to the owners of milch cattle at subsidised rates during 1946-47, subject to a maximum of Rs. 11,71,100.

The distribution of concentrates to milch cattle is expected to aid considerably in the production of additional quantities of milk.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST UMBERTO

ROME, June 1, (A.P.A.): The Italian news agency A.N.S.A. reported that a crowd of demonstrators broke through apolice cordon as King Umberto II appeared at the door of the Milan Cathedral today, forcing him to leave the Church through an underground passage.

TRUMAN INTERESTED IN GANDHIJI'S WORK FOR INDIA

President Greets Devdas And Goenka

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPA):—President Harry Truman yesterday received Devdas Gandhi and Ramnath Goenka at the White House, following his regular Press Conference which was attended by 200 correspondents.

Gandhi said the meeting only occurred for introductions and a brief exchange of greetings.

He said he felt it was not proper for him to repeat the private conversation but indicated that Truman referred sympathetically to his father.

He said Truman said he was a student of Mahatma Gandhi's publications and was interested in the work Gandhi had done for India.

Goenka told the "United Press of America" that the meeting was very pleasant and that the conversation was "not of a political character."

Gandhi said he had received newsprint from Canada, but not enough and added he was trying to get more from the United States and Siam. "Our efforts are continuing," he said.

Attempted Arson In Mahar Locality

Nagpur Police Vigilance Continues

NAGPUR, June 1 (A.P.I.): Prompt police intervention late last night averted what was suspected to be a case of arson in the Mahar (Scheduled Class) locality.

Over 200 Policemen of the special armed force still continue to patrol all the 24 hours in the areas where tension is prevalent between the two sections of millhands.

MOUNTBATTEN LEAVES FOR BRITAIN

NEW DELHI, June 1 (A.P.I.): Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia, Lady Louis Mountbatten and their daughter left Delhi by air this morning for the United Kingdom.

Among those who were present at the airport were Field Marshal Auchinleck, C.-in-C. India, and Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Miles, Flag Officer Commanding R. I. N.

VOTE FOR HUTHEESINGH

(From the Congress House)

The Municipal voters of Ward No 12 Kamathipura-Nagpada will be electing thier representative on Tuesday.

The Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee has put up Shri G. P. Hutheesingh as the official Congress Candidate for this seat and request voters to elect him by a large majority.

Shri Hutheesingh is a scion of an Ahmedabad family which has been staunch supporters of the Congress. He has himself sworn strict allegiance to the Congress. For a year he was a member of the B. P. C. C. He went to jail at the behest of the Congress both in 1941, and in 1942-43. He was Secretary to the National Planning Committee for some time. He went with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Malaya as his Secretary and won praise for the efficiency and ability with which he discharged his duties in that capacity. Even at present he is a Secretary of the I. N. A. Relief and Contact Committee. The voters of this constituency must consider of this privilege to vote for Shri Hutheesingh.

Dr. Alban D'Souza Mrs. Violet Alva, Mr. Joachim Alva, Mr. Asoka Mehta, and the Secretary of the Bombay Bidi Workers Union, Mr. Narayan Pram, have asked the voters in Ward 12 (1st and 2nd Nagpada and Kamathipura) to solidly back Mr. G. P. Hutheesingh, the Congress candidate for the Municipal bye-election.

A public meeting will be held at 6 p.m. to-day, in Telugu Munurwar Wadi to support the candidature of Shi G. P. Hutheesingh. Sri Asoka Mehta, Shri M. Harris, and Col. Jagannathrao Bhosle, will speak. Mr. M. Y. Nurie to preside.

Hides And Skins Free Export Period Extended

Saturday.

A Press Note issued by the Export Trade Controller states:

Exporters and others concerned are informed that the concession of free export of hides and skins, raw and tanned and leather manufactures other than men's and women's footwear to permissible destinations, which was due to expire on May 31 has been extended by the Government of India for a further period of two months ending July 31. Licences which have already been issued for export of these articles and which were valid for shipment upto May 31 will, on application, be made valid for shipment upto July 31. Licences issued for export of these articles hereafter will be valid for shipment only upto July 1. It should be understood that shipment will have to be effected within this perid of validity, that is, upto July 1.

Bombay Influences New York Cotton Market

NEW YORK, June 1 (Reuter):—Cotton traders in America are giving increasing attention to India, Bombay with 22 members of the New York Cotton Exchange is now the second largest outside membership, Memphis being the first. Only shortage of dollars prevents big operations here by Indians and, even now some big orders come from Bombay which, with the current shortage of contracts here, suffice to influence the market quite appreciably.

The latest advices here indicate that the Alexandria Cotton Market may reopen around November. Both Bombay and Alexandria mean more to New York, now that India and Egypt are nearing complete independence of Britain.

ALTERNATIVES BEFORE LEAGUE

MAIN IFTIKHARUDDIN PROBES IMMEDIATE FUTURE

LAHORE, June 1 (A.P.I.): "Inebriated with power, the Congress dreamt of an unilateral settlement with the British Government that forced it to impose its award on the discontented peoples of India," observed Mian Iftikharuddin, M.L.A., addressing a conference at Kamoki in Gujranwala district.

Mian Sahib added: "There are two alternatives before the Muslim League. If the League accepted the tentative proposals of the Cabinet Mission hoping to convert the existing opportunities for the speedier realization of Pakistan and to foster Hindu-Muslim relations, we have to forge a common front with the Hindus to fight back the British Imperialism for the complete independence of both Pakistan and Hindustan. The other alternative only arises when the Muslim League turned down the British award. Then we have to make an all out effort involving untold sacrifices, to secure our homeland for practising our traditions and culture."

MOVE TO UNEARTH RICE STOCKS

MADRAS GOVT. INITIATE BONUS SCHEME

MADRAS, June 1. (A.P.I.): The Madras Government have announced the grant of a bonus to holders of rice stocks in the Province as an inducement for them to pass them on to Government to tide over the present food crisis.

The bonus will be at the rate of one rupee a maund of rice delivered to the Government in the months of June and July. It is estimated that the scheme would cost the Government 54 lakhs of Rupees.

The Government have declared rewards for information leading to detection of hoarding of foodgrains.

Old Lady Strangled To Death

BOMBAY, Saturday.

One Mrs. Leslie, an Anglo-Indian woman aged 68 residing at Sankli Street, was found strangled to death this evening in her room. Some cash, a sewing machine and other valuables are missing from her house.

SARDAR SARDUL SINGH. Sardar Sardul Singh Caveshwar who arrives in Bombay to-day (Sunday), by the Frontier Mail will be received at the Central Station at 11-50 a.m. by office-bearers members of the B. P. C. C.

Gandhiji Prescribes Self-Help To Combat Food Crisis

Says Waste And Corruption Will Aggravate Famine

MUSSOOREE, June 1. (A.P.I.): Speaking after prayers yesterday, Mahatma Gandhi expressed regret that on Thursday due to inclement weather, the audience had to be satisfied with "Ram Dhun" only. He was also sorry that some had to sit or stand on wet grass. It would be good if there was a proper ground, where everybody could go and pray in comfort. He had suggested it to them on the first day that Mussooree should have a place where the poor could come and stay whenever necessary. If there was such a place, he himself would rather stay there if ever he came to Mussooree again.

In answer to a similar suggestion at Panchgani the people there were planning to have a place of that type. He was glad to inform them that there was some talk already of a committee of the citizens of Mussooree being formed for that purpose.

But the main point about which he wanted to talk to them was the impending famine. As a matter of fact the famine was already in the land. Crores were not getting enough to eat. People were, perhaps, ready to give money, but no one could eat money. There was not enough food in the country. Whatever there was could not be transported quickly to the deficit areas. Such was the bankruptcy of Government management. Then again there were places where people went hungry in spite of the fact that food was stored on the spot. The reason was all round corruption and greed of our own people. He appealed to those who were well-off, to spare every grain of foodstuffs that they could afford to spare. If the people co-operated and there was no black marketing and corruption, possibly there was enough food in the land to enable them to tide over the crisis.

There were some who did not agree with him and insisted, that if we did not get food from other countries, we could not avoid starvation and death. He was not of that opinion. Even if other countries sent them supplies, it would take time for them to reach India and even after it was landed in the ports it would take them about six weeks to transport it to the needed areas.

The only real remedy was self help and co-operation among all and disappearance of corruption. He appealed to the well-to-do men and women of Mussooree to save every grain they could for the famishing people. If all voluntarily restricted themselves to what was needed for their health, they would be well able to tide over the crisis.

Morrison's Latest Does Not Enthuse Delhi

NEW DELHI, June 1. (A.P.I.): Mr. Herbert Morrison's statement in the House of Commons suggesting the possibility of increased imports of foodgrains into India is treated with a good deal of reserve in New Delhi, where it is pointed out that Mr. Morrison's figures are no more than recommendations which the three members of the Combined Food Board, namely, the U.S., the U.K., and Canada have agreed to support at the next meeting of the Board. This in itself is no guarantee that the quantity recommended will actually be allocated or that it will in fact, be shipped. On the basis of past experience, Food Department officials are inclined to the view that whatever the allocation may be, they cannot be sure of the quantity which will reach India until they have the shipping documents in hand.

BATAVIA, June 1. (Reuter): A committee including members of Agricultural and Information Ministries of the Indonesian Republic has been formed in Batavia to supply rice for India, according to the Republican news agency. Rice will be sent from the interior of Java.

NO U.S. DIPLOMATIC CONTEST WITH REDS

WHITE HOUSE ON STALIN'S "NO" TO TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, June 1 (APA):—Diplomats to-day strained President Truman's announcement that Generalissimo Stalin had rejected two invitations to meet the President in Washington for signs that it was a move in the current diplomatic contest with Russia.

The White House, however, maintained that Truman had no such purpose in mind, but that he merely reported the fact in response to questions at a news conference.

In saying that Generalissimo had twice expressed regrets that his doctors would not allow him to make long journeys, the President left open the possibility that he himself might go abroad for a conference.

The "strategy" which some diplomats professed to see behind the President's disclosure of the Stalin invitation was two-fold:

1—That it was an attempt to place responsibility for failure to hold a meeting of the chiefs of State on the Soviet leader.

2—It was to show that Russian "objections", rather than American reluctance to act, were holding up progress on world peace.

THIS IS AN ANNOUNCEMENT AND NOT THE PROSPECTUS

"Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under D. I. Rule 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them."

EAST INDIA HOUSING AND LAND DEVELOPMENT TRUST LTD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913-36)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - Rs. 30,00,000

(Divided into 30,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each).

ISSUED CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - Rs. 30,00,000

(Divided into 30,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100/- each).

TERMS OF PAYMENT ..... Payable in full with Application.

DIRECTORS:—

1. NARESH NATH MOOKERJEE, Esq., 6, Clive Row, Calcutta. Merchant, Landlord & Zemindar, Deputy Mayor of Calcutta.
2. KSHIRODE CHANDRA GHOSH, Esq., 20, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta. Iron Merchant, Landlord, Managing Director: Kshirode Chandra Ghosh & Sons, Ltd., Vice-President: Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association, and Hony. Secretary: The Bengal Galvanised Sheet Merchants' Association.
3. MADAN MOHAN SHAHA, Esq., 27, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta. Iron & Sheet Merchant, Landholder.

BANKERS:—

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.,
77, Ashutosh Mukerjee Road, Calcutta.

AUDITORS:—

A. C. ROY & CO.,
Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, 1/14, Prince Golam Md. Road, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS:—

Messrs. DUTT & SEN,
Temple Chambers, Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS:—
FOUNDATION LAND TRUST LTD.,
6, Clive Row, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE:—
6, Clive Row, Calcutta.
Phone: Calcutta 6347.

OBJECTS:—

1. To carry on the business of land development and housing schemes for the middle classes.
2. To build cinemas, hotels, restaurants, and a market on modern lines.
3. To acquire and dispose land and improve Calcutta bustees, provide better housing for labour, and to do other business as laid down in the Memorandum of Association.

The immediate contemplation is to build a modern market, shop range, economical residential flats, a cinema and cold storage and security vaults. For this purpose the Directors have already acquired about ten bighas of land facing the Hazra Park in Hazra Road, Calcutta, which they are transferring to the Company without any profit.

MANAGEMENT:—

The Company has entered into an agreement with Foundation Trust Ltd., appointing them as Managing Agents. But no commission or remuneration, except the office allowance shall be due and payable to the Managing Agents until a dividend of 3% has been declared on the shares of the Company.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST:—

Mr. Naresh Nath Mookerjee, Mr. Kshirode Chandra Ghosh, and Mr. Madan Mohan Shah are Directors of the Foundation Land Trust Ltd., and are interested as such.

The Directors have subscribed over eight thousand shares, and the balance is now offered for public subscription.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES:—

Application for shares should be made to the Company direct, at their Registered Office at 6 Clive Row, Calcutta.

TURKEY WANTS BRITAIN TO STAY IN MIDDLE EAST

BAGHDAD, June 1 (APA): The Turkish Minister here has sent a formal note of protest to the Iraqi Foreign Ministry against Baghdad newspaper attacks on Turkey, following Turkish editorial suggestions to Britain not to yield to demands for evacuation of Arab countries.

Turkish papers said evacuation of British troops from the Arab countries would be dangerous to Turkish security, a view interpreted in Iraq as a Turkish desire to keep the Arab nations under the power of foreign imperialism.

DY. FOREIGN MINISTERS DRAW UP AGENDA

PARIS, June 1, (A.P.A.): The Deputy Foreign Ministers of France, Britain, Russia and the United States, to-day, studied reports on the disposal of excess Italian naval units and reparations, prepared by Commissions of Experts, and drew up their agenda for next week.

DEMAND FOR A KONKANI PROVINCE

KARWAR, June 1 (API): A demand for a Konkani Province comprising Bombay Island, Thana, Colaba, Ratnagiri, Goa Kanara and Malabar is made by Mr. M. M. Shanbhag, Secretary, Konkani Parishad, Karwar, in a statement criticising the recent resolution passed at the Belgaum session of the Marathi Literary Conference.

The Belgaum Conference had demanded that Goa and the Marathi-speaking parts of Kanara district should be included in the proposed unified province of Maharashtra on a linguistic basis. Mr Shanbhag suggests that Goa and other Konkani-speaking parts of "the whole coastal ribbon on the West" must be included in the Konkani-speaking province. He also states that Bombay city, "being a multi-lingual area" should not be included in the proposed Maharashtra province.

"New Formula" Of Imperial Rule

LONDON, June 1, (A.P.A.): Moscow radio quoted an article from "Pravda", to-day, which charged British policy in India with beings only a new formula of Imperial Rule destined to preserve the political and economic positions of Great Britain.

The broadcast, heard in London by the Soviet monitor, claimed that the solution of the Indian problem actually was not advanced beyond the stage in which it was left by the Labour Government's predecessors, the Conservatives:

Parson Refuses To Attend Wedding Breakfast

WELLINGTON (Reuter): The Minister of a Church who officiated at a recent Hawke's Bay marriage ceremony refused to attend the wedding breakfast because of the considerable quantities of cream on the tables.

The Minister, who was to be toastmaster, explained that on the previous Sunday he had spoken to the congregation on the necessity for sending food to Britain and felt, in fairness to his own conscience, he could not partake of the cream and asked to be excused.

Hampshire Dismissed For 197

Indian Bowlers Dictate Terms On Drying Wicket

QUICK BOWLING CHANGES PAY DIVIDENDS

By Learie Constantine

SOUTHAMPTON, June 1 (Reuter): Six bowling changes by Merchant, captaining India in the absence, through illness, of the Nawab of Pataudi, was the feature of to-day's play against Hampshire hero.

Five bowlers, Banerjee, Hazare, Mankad, Gul Mahomed and Shinde, were used in the first forty minutes when Hampshire batted on a pitch made soft by rain which delayed the start until quarter to three.

With the fifth bowler to be tried the opening partnership was broken, with the total 28, when Shinde deceived McCorkell with his third ball.

McCorkell was a member of Lord Tennyson's team to India in 1937-38. McCorkell put up a simple catch which Nayudu gladly accepted.

Arnold then settled down with Hill and this pair had put on 40 for the second wicket partnership when Nayudu was brought on—the sixth bowler to be tried.

He soon met with success,, taking two wickets in successive overs. Nayudu in his second over dismissed Arnold who missed a straight ball, when Hampshires total stood at 73. This partnership had then put on 45. It was a good ball from Nayudu and a googly that completely fogged Arnold who had been batting quite confidently. Baily then took his stand. He was the hero of Hampshire last match but he failed to-day. He attempted an off drive which was a feeble effort and Merchant took the catch.

Mankad, who did so well against the M.C.C. at Lord's, had little luck. His left arm spinners occasionally beat the bat and wicket as well. In my opinion he might become very dangerous as the pitch dries, when he will be able to obtain quickly the turn on the ball.

The Indians' bad weather luck continues and it was another day of sweaters.

Hampshire's decision to bat on winning the toss was probably right, as the pitch was so wet at the start that it may not dry out fully during the course of this game.

Forty minutes before the game was due to start, clouds blew up and heavy rain fell again. Both ends of the pitch were covered by Tarpaulins. The Indians' bad luck with the weather continues.

Loud speaker appeals were made to the crowd (now swelling to 3,000) keep off the ground and strenuous efforts made with squeegees to soak up the moisture from the pitch.

The Wicket was very soft, but drying fairly quickly under the influence of a strong breeze. The captains, Merchant and Eagar after inspection fixed the start at midday, which is half an hour later than originally fixed.

THE TEAMS

THE HAMPSHIRE: Eagar (Captain), John Arnold, N. McCorkell, James Bailey, N. H. Rogers, G. Hill O. W. Herman, T. A. Dean, C. J. Knott, G. E. M. Heath, and F. A. V. Parker.

INDIANS: Merchant, (Captain), Nimbalkar, Banerjee, Nayudu, Hazare Mankad, Hafeez, Gul Mahomed, Sohoni, Shinde and Modi with Sarwate as twelfth man.

DETAILS OF PLAY

Winning the toss, Hampshire decided to bat, Arnold and McCorkell opening. Banerjee opened with a maiden over, Hazare being at the other end.

Arnold and McCorkell both played against India in the 1936 game.

The pitch appeared lifeless at first, McCorkell confidently pulling Banerjee for three and Arnold cracking Hazare off the back foot through the covers for a boundary.

Anxious not to let the batsmen settle down, Merchant made a couble bowling change, bringing on the lefthander Mankad with his spinners for Hazare after only three overs, and Gul Mahomed for Banerjee after four overs. McCorkell hooked Gul Mahomed for a lofty four in the first over but Mankad, who was flighting the ball well, was more troublesome.

At this stage the total had reached 25 without loss.

Shinde was the fifth bowler tried, enabling Mankad to change ends after three overs. With his third ball Shinde was successful. With the score at 28, McCorkell in attempting to pull a lob gave an easy leg side catch to Nayudu at midwicket. McCorkell's contribution was 19.

Although only 41 runs were scored in the first hour of play, the cricket was never dull. Smart running by Arnold with keen fielding drew applause from the crowd. Trying a big drive when the total was forty, Hill snicked Mankad through the slips to the boundary and in the next over survived a leg before appeal from Shinde.

Arnold was now batting very well and the par carried the total to 50.

Nayudu was the sixth bowler to come on and quickly got to work. In his second over, with the score 73, he deceived Arnold with a googly and obtained a leg before decision. Arnold had made 37. In the following over without addition to the score the lefthander Bailey whose 76 not-out yesterday, helped Hampshire in their first win over Derbyshire, made a wretched stroke, giving Merchant a simple catch at mid on.

Tea was taken with three wickets down for 79.

NAYUDU'S THIRD WICKET

With eight runs added after tea, Nayudu took his third successive wicket, a short ball to Eagar being hooked into Sohoni's safe hands at long leg. Mankad very accurate, bowled seven successive maidens, frequently beating the bat without getting the wicket.

The 100 was reached in two and a half hours.

The first boundary in thirteen overs off Mankad was a drve for a six by Hill, but a little later Mankad reaped the reward of good bowling, getting Roger's wicket. Three runs later Shinde's googly beat Parker.

Excitement arrived with Hampshire's fast bowler Herman who pulled Shinde to the leg for a six and then drove the same bowler out of the ground scoring majority of the thirty runs which he and Hil put on in twelve minutes to ring up 150.

AN INCIDENT

With the score 162, Banerjee and Hazare took over bowling with a new ball and Herman skied Hazare. Merchant and Gul Mahomed both went for the catch and collided and the ball dropped free. The next delivery was fatal to Hill, who was run out through a five return by Hafeez.

This wicket added 45 runs in 20 minutes, mainly through Herman's aggressiveness. Hill had played a rock like innings for two hours when it might have been a Hampshire collapse.

Herman did not last long as he was clean bowled by Banerjee after a lively innings which occupied only 35 minutes. A fine running catch at backward point by Gul Mahomed when Dean mishit Banerjee brought the ninth wicket down and seven runs later Hazare clean bowled Knott to close the innings and day's play.

THE SCORE BOARD

HAMPSHIRE (First Innings).

John Arnold, l.b.w. Nayudu	37
N. McCorkell, c Nayudu, b Shinde.	19
G. Hill, run out	49
James Bailey, c Merchant, b Nayudu	0
E. D. R. Eagar, c Sohoni, b Nayudu.	7
N. H. Rogers, b Mankad	13
F. A. V. Parker, b Shinde	2
O. W. Herman, b Banerjee	44
T. A. Dean, c Gulmahomed, b Banerjee	8
C. J. Knott, b Hazare	9
G. E. M. Heath, not out	2
Extras (byes 4, Leg byes 2, Noball 1)	7
Total	197

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 28; 2 for 73; 3 for 73; 4 for 87; 5 for 117; 6 for 120; 7 for 165; 8 for 179; 9 for 190; 10 for 197.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Banerjee	12	2	27	2
Hazare	11	2	25	1
Mankad	28	13	50	1
Gul Mahomed	3	1	9	0
Shinde	14	1	46	2
Nayudu	12	2	33	3

Pataudi Taken To Nursing Home

LONDON, June 1 (Reuter): The Nawab of Pataudi was today taken to a London nursing home for observation. It is thought that he may be suffering from an attack of Malaria, but doctors have not yet made their full diagnosis.

Yesterday Pataudi received a telephone call from his wife in India. Her Highness the Begum Saheba of Bhopal, his mother-in-law, is at present in London and is being kept in constant touch with his condition. At Pataudi's wish Amarnath and Mushtaq Ali did not accompany the rest of the team to Southampton for to-day's match against Hampshire.

WHY FORCE N.W.F.P. TO JOIN GROUP "B"

PESHAWAR, June 1. (A.P.I.): Mr. Jinnah's optimism about the settlement of the Indian constitutional problem was welcomed by Haji Hakim Abdul Jalil Nadvi, President, Peshawar Congress Committee, addressing a Congress meeting held here last night. He said that if a communal agreement was reached no power on earth could keep them slaves any longer. It was wrong to say, he added, that the Congress had been gradually increasing its demands whenever there was any occasion for sacrifice, but on the other hand it was the Muslim League which was becoming unreasonable. The Muslim League which wanted self-determination for itself was denying the same right to other provinces by compelling them to join certain groups against their wishes. If the Frontier remains in Group "B", he concluded, it will have no voice. It will lose its liberty, for which it has been fighting so far.

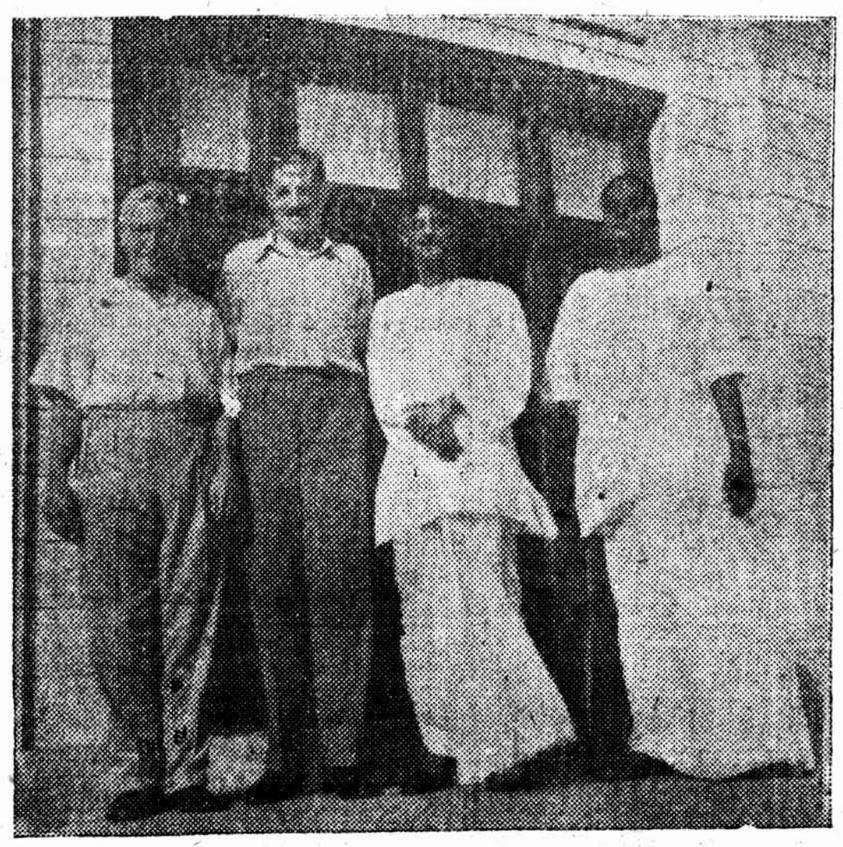
SUBURBS OF HARBIN ENTERED

NANKING, JUNE 1 (REUTER): CHINESE NATIONALIST FORCES HAVE ENTERED THE SUBURBS OF BARBIN, THE KEY CITY OF CENTRAL MANCHURIA, ACCORDING TO CHINESE PRESS REPORTS.

The Soviet authorities gave April 25 as the date for their withdrawal from Harbin, rail centre with a population of 517,000. On April 26, it was reported that Chinese Communists were believed to have taken over the city.

(Soviet evacuation of all Manchuria was completed on May 3).

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's Governmen, insists on occupying the whole of Manchuria bsfore resuming peace talks with the Communists Chinese press reports haid this week.



French Electors Go To Polls To-day

PARIS, June 1 (Reuter): Twenty million French men and women electors go to the polls tomorrow for the third time in eight months to elect a second Constituent Assembly, the main task of this body will be to produce a constitution more acceptable to the majority of electors than that produced by the first Assembly in October and sponsored by Socialists and Communists, which was rejected by the country in the referendum held on May 5, by over 1,000,000 votes.

Five main parties have been contesting for the favour of French voters; Communists, Socialists, Progressive Catholics, Radicals and a few extreme Right-Wing Party as the Republican Party of Liberty.

Gen. De Gaulle is not standing.

EMPIRE PRESS CONFERENCE

Editors of four leading Indian newspapers who are attending this Conference as delegates from India, photographed at Karachi prior to their departure to London where the Conference is to be held in the first week of June.

In the group are from left to right:—Mr. A. A. Hyles, Editor, "The Mail", Madras; Sir Francis Low, Editor, "The Times of India"; Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor, "The Amrita Bazar Patrika" and President of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference; and Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor, "The Free Press Journal".

Italians Go To Polls To-day

FATE OF MONARCHY IN BALANCE

ROME, June 1 (Reuter): Tomorrow 29,000,000 Italian electors will choose a new Constituent Assembly and give a verdict on the future of Monarchy writes Cecil Sprigge Reuter's Special correspondent.

Women will be voting for the first time, while ballot papers will bear symbols instead of names, so that the politically inexperienced and illiterate will not be confused.

In all, 56 parties are offering candidates for 573 seats in Parliament, but only three are likely to emerge as decisive political forces in the country—Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists.

Overshadowing the whole election struggle is the referendum on Monarchy. Although the Communist, Socialist and Christian Democrat parties have all gone on record in favour of a republic there are many uncertain factors. Not the least of these will be the influence of Church which has allowed no doubt of its favour for Monarchy. From vatican sources recently there emanated a threat that anyone voting Communist or "left" might be denied public sacraments such as marriage and burial in holy ground.

LEAGUE COUNCIL TO MEET ON JUNE 5

NEW DELHI, June 1 (API): The Council of the All-India Muslim League will meet in Imperial Hotel on June 5 at 10 a.m. and not in the Anglo-Arabic College Hall as announced previously.

Azad Meets Mahatma

MUSSOORIE, June 1 (API): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, called on Mahatma Gandhi yesterday and had 20 minutes' talk with him.

CITY MARKETS

COTTON MARKET

Irregular prices and quiet trade featured the Bombay Cotton Market today with the trend slightly lower. Despite efforts by the bulls to pull the market up the aggressive buying is still in check and bearish atmosphere threatening further collapse in prices is prevalent. Irregularly lower markets are expected.

I. C. C. July opened somewhat nervous at 440/8, declined to 439, again advanced to 442/8 and reacted to 441/8. September delivery was quoted at 452.

BULLION EASY

Bombay, June 1.

Adverse up-country advices gave a nervous tone to the local Bullion Exchange to-day. Large arrivals of the actual coins discourage the bull speculators to pull up the market. Due to these factors the quotations in ready eased further to a certain extent to-day

Ready silver which closed at 185 yesterday opened three points lower at 182 and steadied around 183. Ready gold opened at 106 and eased off to 105/8

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 1.

QUOTATIONS AT 2 P.M.

Tata Ordinary 567; Tata Deferred 3115; Indian Iron 58/8; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 52; Bombay Dyeing 2625; Central India 500; Century 1045; Gokak 412/8; Kohinoor 980; Simplex 450; Andhra Valley 2030; Tata Hydro 242/8; Tata Power 2180; Associated Cement 264/8; Belapur 315; Bombay Burma (Old) 680

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, May 31.

July	28.05
October	28.35
December	28.50
January	28 62 nom.
March	28.63
May	28.63
July	28.57 nom.
Middling Spot	28.67

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July	28.10
October	28.33
December	28.51
March	28.65
May	28.67
Middling Spot	27.85

NEW YORK COTTON

NOON CALL

July	28.02
October	28.32
December	28.47

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, May 31.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	75-102
Consols 2-1/2 p c	97-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	111-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and later	105-15/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	116-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	117-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A and China	11-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	94
National Bank of India	37-1/4

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, June 1.

B. C. Rates T T. D D. 1/5 15/16.
London Banks Selling T. T. D D 1/5 31/32
London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32
London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16.
London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 to 4th month
London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th months
New York B C Rate T. T. Rs 332 1/2
New York Banks Selling T. T. D D Rs 332 1/2
New York Banks Buying T. T. Rs 329 3/4
New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs 328 3/4 under L/C
New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs 328 1/2 not under L/C
Montreal Banks Selling T. T. D D Rs. 302 1/2.
Montreal Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 299.
Montreal Banks Buying D D Rs 297 3/4 one month
Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs. 3550
Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs. 3650
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl. 79 1/2
Java Bank Selling T. T. D D. ——
Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 83 1/2
Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D D Rs. 157

CROSS RATE

New York/London dol 4.03 3/8 4.03-1/2
London/Hongkong 1/2 13/16 1/3 3/32
London/Singapore 2/3 15/16 2/4 5/32
London/Paris Fcs. 479 70 480 30
London/Belgium Fcs. 176-1/2-3/4
London/Switzerland Fcs 17 30-40
London/Stockholm Kr 16.85 95
London/Denmark Kr 19 32-19 36
London/New York dol 4.02-1/2 4.031/2
London/Montreal dol 4.43-4.45
London/Amsterdam Fl 10.68-10.70
London/Java Fl 7.58-7 62
London/Bangkok Tcl. 40
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold London £8-12-3
Gold New York dol 35
Silver London 44d
Silver New York 70-3/4
London Discts 3 months 17/32 p c
London Discts 6 months 9/16-5/8 p c
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent 3 months 1 2 per cent 6 Months 3/4 per cent 12 Months 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Some Demand

BOMBAY BULLION

Gold Rs. 107
Silver Rs. 188/8
Sovs. Rs. 68/10

U. S. SILVER

NEW YORK, May 31.

United States price of foreign silver 71.1 cents.
New York buying price 70-3/4 cents.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, May 31.

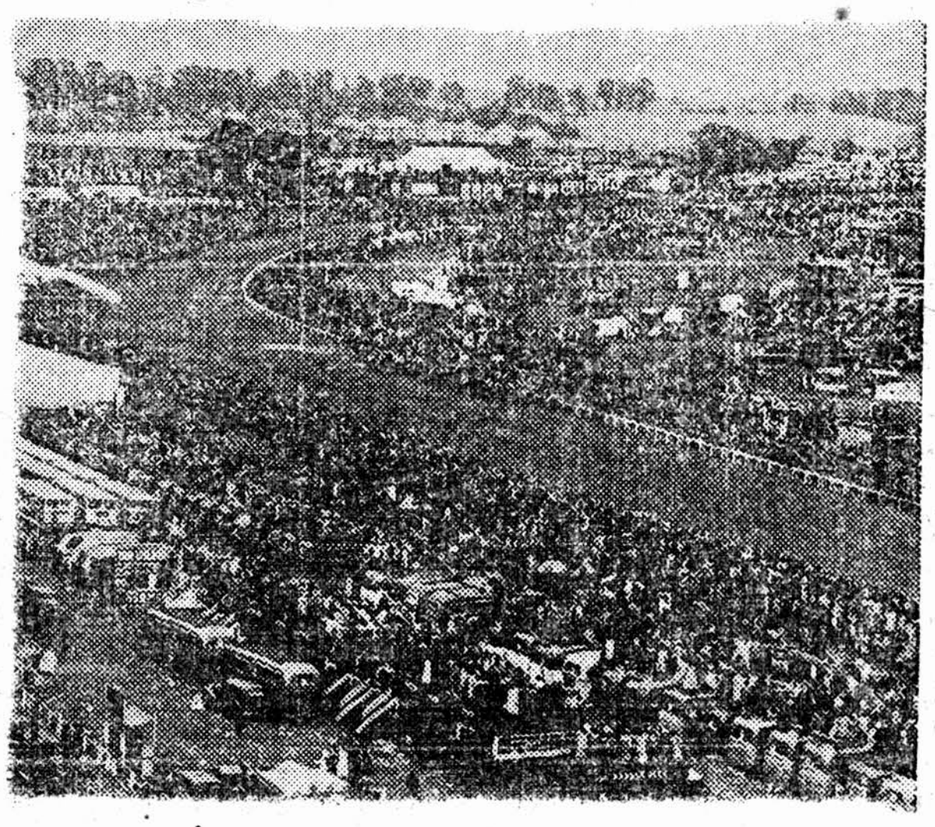
Spot 44 Forward 44 Gold bars fine per oz. £8/12/3.

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, May 31.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new) unquoted
Australian Wheat (bulk) 64/6 ated
Australian Wheat (bags) unquoted

THE DERBY—ENGLAND'S MOST POPULAR HORSE RACE.



On the first Wednesday in June, hundreds of thousands of people, from Royalty to costermongers, journey down to Epsom, sixteen miles (24 kilometres) south-west of London, to see the Derby horse race. The first Derby was run in 1780, as the result of a suggestion made at a house party held by the twelfth Earl of Derby at his residence near Epsom. The race is not the most valuable in Britain judged by the prize money, but it is far the most valuable to the stud prospects of any thoroughbred. Normally, the three-year-old colt or filly that wins the Derby is the best horse of his or her age in Britain, and all the great hereditary lines of British thoroughbreds have been carried on by Derby winners. Galopin, who won in 1875, sired St. Simon, the founder of the strongest winning line in the world. In 1886, the great Ormonde won, who luckily sired Orme before he was sold to the Argentine. The course of 1½ miles (2.250 metres) is horseshoe in shape, with the famous Tattenham Corner coming on a downward slope, turning sharply into the broad straight run-in of three or four furlongs, with a slight rise to the winning post.

This picture shows the horses after rounding Tottenham Corner in the 1938 Derby, when Bois Roussel, a French-bred colt belonging to Earl Beatty, won by four lengths from J. V. Rank's Scottish Union.

NO ATOMIC RESEARCH IN SPAIN

NEW YORK, June 1. (Reuter): The British Delegate to the United Nations Security Council, Sir Alexander Cadogan has informed the Security Council's Sub-Committee on Franco Government in Spain that the British Government has no evidence of research on atomic energy or other methods of mass destruction being carried out in Spain.

This is disclosed in a correspondence between Sir Alexander Cadogan and the Sub-Committee released here yesterday.

Sir Alexander Cadogan states "in connection with atomic research, it may be noted that according to the British Government information, production of uranium in Spain is in any case negligible"

Sir A. Cadogan deals with the allegation that the German scientist Doctof Von Segerstady was working on atomic problems at Ocana stating that there were no signs in the neighbourhood of a heavily guarded plant and no information could be traced about the doctor in British, United States or German records in Madrid.

QUISLING'S WIFE ARRESTED

OSLO, May 31. (Reuter): Marie Quisling, the widow of Vidkun Quisling the Norwegian traitor shot last October was arrested to-day.

She is expected to stand trial fairly soon, but police officials refuse further details. at present.

Vidkun Quisling, the blonde six-feet 59-year old leader of Norway's (Fascist) Masjonal Samling Party was condemned to death on charges ranging from high treason to theft of silver from the royal palace. His Russian born wife pleaded for him with the Norwegian King urging that his "only concern had been what was best for the nation and the people".

NATIONALIZATION OF U. S. TRANSPORT SERVICES PREDICTED

NEW YORK, June 1 (A.P.A.): The eventual nationalisation of such United States industries as railways and other transport services was predicted yesterday by Leon Jouhaux, General Secretary of the French confederation of labour, as he left by air for Paris.

"The evolution of the economic life of the world goes along that line", he said.

Jouhaux, who attended the International Labour Organisation meetings in Montreal, said he had been a student of the American labour movement since 1909, and commented that it had grown from a co-operative into a corporative social movement.

Socialists And Communists Arrested In Spain

MADRID, June 1 (Reuter): A quick series of raids on Spain's Clandestine political organisations during the last few weeks has swept almost the entire executive organisations of the Socialist Party and the Anarchist National Labour Confederation into prison, cables Henry Buckley Reuter's special correspondent.

Party records of the Socialists were seized and the place where funds were kept was discovered.

Entire records of all meetings held of the national alliance of democratic forces have been captured.

In various parts of Northern Spain couriers maintaining contact between Clandestine groups in Spain and their exiled friends in France have been captured.

In a round-up in the past week nearly 150 Socialists and Communists were arrested in villages in the Guadarrama mountains near Madrid.

10,000 Want To Come To South Africa

CAPETOWN, (Reuter).

More than 10,000 selected settlers are waiting in Britain for transport to bring them to South Africa, says the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association.

The Association plans to launch a membership campaign in Natal to augment its finances in order to assist the new settlers.

The Dominion Monarch, which is due to arrive in South Africa shortly, is bringing 68 people under the Association's scheme.

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued From Page 3)

remarkable. First, the precise and clear-cut answers given by the officers, mostly of the Naval Reserve, in the course of their evidence. They knew their case to the last detail and were not confounded in the least, even under cross examination. Second, the courage of ordinary ratings in speaking out their minds without fear of the British officers, some of whom sat right there facing them. Such a thing would have been impossible some years ago, when a junior Indian officer wouldn't dare to open his mouth in defiance of a British officer. But today the mood and the temper of servicemen, as of other Indians, is different. We have at last overcome the fear of the Englishman.

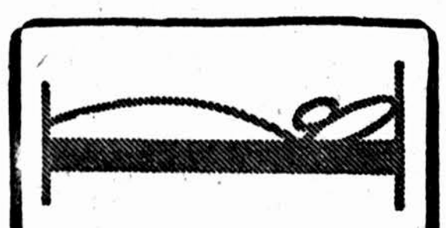
*

Heroes Of The People

And then there was the phenomenal meeting held last Sunday at Shivaji Park, when two hundred thousand citizens of Bombay, mostly of the working class, paid their homage to Nana Patil and his brave associates from the Satara district.

It was significant that not the official Congress, but the people, the common and poor people, themselves organized this tremendous reception for those who had risen from the ranks of the people to achieve the stature of revolutionary heroes. They had not talked of freedom. They had not negotiated for freedom. They had *wrested* Freedom from imperialist hands.

As I watched the surging crowds of workers swelling this meeting their faces eager and aglow with pride in the achievements of their heroes, I felt that the PEOPLE were no longer an orator's phrase or a politician's pawn. In Kashmir, in Faridkote, in the ranks of the Navy, in the villages of Satara, they had become the arbiters of the destiny of their country.



VINKOLA

is an ideal tonic for rapid recovery after severe illness. It restores the lost health.

Start a course today

STANDARD PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.
CALCUTTA

Agents: Messrs. LAVCHAND VARAJDAS & Co.,
Princes Stret. Bombaey 2.

For perfect reproduction

SONGSTER
GRAMOPHONE NEEDLES

see band is unbroken

MADE BY J. STEAD & Co. LTD
SHEFFIELD ENGLAND

SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

By J. C. MAITRA

M.C.C. DEFEAT AVENGED. MERCHANT AMONG WORLD'S BEST SIX. MANKAD AS VERITY'S SUCCESSOR. GRIEVOUS LOSS TO W.I.F.A. AN INDEFATIGABLE WORKER. KEEP TURNER'S MEMORY GREEN. LACK OF INTEREST IN SENIOR LEAGUE. SELECTIONS FOR SANTOSH TROPHY. WHY TWO MANAGERS? FOOTBALL FARCE IN CALCUTTA.

"India more than avenged the 10 wickets defeat at the hands of the M.C.C. in 1936 last Tuesday. They trounced the home team by the heavy margin of an innings and 194 runs. On the previous occasion, India was handicapped by having to bat short in each innings. So Mahomed Hussain received a blow on the ear which compelled his retirement, while Merchant fractured a finger when fielding and did not bat at all."

In the present case also we had two casualties, Nawab of Pataudi the skipper, and Mushtaq Ali falling on the injured and sick list. But Merchant rose to the occasion and saved the situation. In truth he carried his side on his shoulders. He was undoubtedly in his best form. His magnificent batting has forced the critics in Britain to class him among world's best six. Before the tour is over, we are sure to hear of more tributes paid to him ungrudingly from all quarters.

MERCHANT AMONG WORLD'S BEST SIX

Had it not been for Vijay's resolute stand in the face of disappointing failures by Mushtaq Ali, Amarnath and Gul Mahomed—during which put up the tallest contribution of the match—and the tour—148 to be exact—there might have been an utter collapse. But the thing which was most appreciated by the 20,000 spectactors was the classical manner in which he produced the large repertoire of his strokes. He was certainly helped by the plumb wicket at Lord's. Let us hope that he will have more of them in the coming weeks.

Rusi Modi (48), Hazare (94) and Hindlekar (79) helped to a great extent to raise the tourist's total to the repectable figure of 438. Keen disappointment is felt here on account of the narrow miss by Hazare in recording his second consecutive century. But an agreeable surprise has been vouchsafed to us by the wicket-keeper Hindlekar. I have no doubt that with growing confidence all our batsmen would acquit themselves creditably.

MANKAD AS VERITY'S SUCCESSOR

The M.C.C. was confronted with a piece of bad luck—in that Jupiter Pluvius took a hand in deciding the fate of the match. I cannot imagine what would have happened if the boot was in ther leg! I need not bother about it either. It is highly gratifying for us that Vinoo Mankad and Amarnath were able to do in bowling what Merchant, Hazare and Hindlekar did in batting. Vinoo bagged 10 wickets in all—7 in the second innings for only 37 runs. He bowled so well that people in England have already started acclaiming him as "Hedly Verity's successor. I have every hope that he will justify the honour fully

Amarnath claimed 7 wickets in all for about 12 runs apiece. This must hearten him a great deal, after his repeated batting failures.

GRIEVOUS LOSS TO W.I.F.A.

The W.I.F.A. has suffered a grievous loss in the sudden and said demise of its Honorary Secretary, E. J. Turner. He was intimately connected with the Association for more than 20 years—as a player and a referee, and then as an administrator. For more than a decade he held the last position and may be said to have died at his post. During this period he tried his utmost to make the W.I.F.A. the best organised Association in country and he eminently succeeded in his efforts. I do not know of a single association in India controlling any branch of sport which can boast of a financial position as good as that of the W.I.F.A. The last global war gave him the opportunity and Turner took full advantage of it. So he had the satisfaction of seeing his pet body rise from a state of financial bankruptcy to the high pedestal of affluence and stability.

AN INDEFATIGABLE WORKER

I have had the pleasure of knowing "Tubby"—and working with him for nearly a quarter of a century. It will be difficult to find a more energetic and enthusiastic colleague than him. I had my differences with him on many an occasion. There is no wonder in that. It is very difficult for an Englishman to understand and appreciate the Indian viewpoint. But we never lost the regard of one another. He was always full of humour and jest. It was only a couple of weeks ago he pulled my leg at a prize distribution at the Cooperage. When I confronted him with the question, "Why did you mention my name in your speech?" He smilingly retorted, "Will you mention my name so often in your articles. So I have paid you back in your own coin!" "Nonetheless I shall try to honour the implied request he made as it lies within my power.

KEEP TURNER'S MEMORY GREEN

Turner was not content with the management of the Cooperage only—or even the promotion soccer of Western India. He took a hand in the organization of the game throughout the country. Thus he was associated with the A.I.F.F. from its very inception till the day of his death. For three years he worked as its Honorary Secretary and was in a large measure responsible for placing it on a firm footing.

Footballers in Bombay—nay, India owe him a deep debt of gratitude for his long and meritorious services to the game in this country. I hope his friends in the W.I.F.A. will do something tangible to keep his memory green in the years to come. Turner has left such a big void in the administration of football in Bombay that it will be exceedingly difficult to fill.

LACK OF INTEREST IN SENIOR LEAGUE

The Senior Harwood League is well on the way. But we do not see the interest and enthusiasm which the Cooperage-goers showed during the last three seasons. The reason is not far to seek. All those British professionals and others who were the centre of attraction have already left for their homes. The servicemen who used to flock after them have also gone away. I must say however that Indians are supporting the games in larger numbers than they were doing in the pre-war days. This is mainly due to the fact that some of the Indian teams can now hold their own against the British combinations.

Tata Sports who are the holders of the championship, would take a lot of beating. And Trades India are sure to fight tooth and nail till the last. Among the service teams, Royal Air Force appear to be the best combination, with our old friends the E. H. Q. making a bold bid to steal the laurels. Leicesters, the new Regimental side has not yet shown to advantage. I expect them to show improved form with the arrival of the monsoon.

SELECTIONS FOR SANTOSH TROPHY

Report has it that the National Championship for the Santosh Trophy will be held at Calcutta in July next. I am glad to hear that the W. I. F. A. has decided to send a team for it and has actually appointed a Selection Committee to choose the team. I hope that the selections will be restricted to Indians only. In no case should European players be included in provincial sides for the National Tournament. because its chief object is to promote the game among Nationals and measure the strength between the various provinces. Its whole object is frustrated if the ranks of a provincial team is filled by foreigners, who are mere birds of passage, as it was done by the W.I.F.A. last year. Of course an exception may be made in the case of an European player like Bill Humphreys who has been in this country for several years. But such cases must be very, very few.

WHY TWO MANAGERS?

I have received a very pungent letter from a correspondent from Madtunga, named P. V. Ramchandra Iyer. I wish he had written it in the language of a sportsman which he claims to be. He indicts the W.I.F.A. Committee for appointing two Anglo-Indians J. Jameson and H. S. Lynn, as Joint Managers of our provincial side. He fails to understand why two officials have been appointed when one is quite sufficient for the purpose. He also asks why an Indian has not been selected, if the Committee thought two men were absolutely necessary for shepherding our men. I must say that the Committees decision in both respects is indefensible. I am sure the question would not have arisen at all if they had appointed somebody who has managerial experience of such tours and one well-acquainted with the place of visit. In my opinion Jameson is well-suited for the job. And he should be given sole charge of the team, unless a better substitute is available.

FOOTBALL FARCE IN CALCUTTA

A team which is reported for its sense of discipline—I mean the Calcutta Football Club—behaved like a pack of school-boys—I hope I am not insulting the latter—the other day. It seems that that they were dissatisfied with some of the rulings of the referee in a League engagement with Aryans. And when he issued marching orders to one of their players, Bradshaw by name, they left the field in a body—eight minutes before time. Granting that some of the referee's decisions were wrong—or even partial—and the marching orders were unjustifiable, they had no right to leave the field. This was an act of gross indiscipline and unsportsmanship.

It is most surprising the I.F.A. Committee did not take prompt desciplinary action against them. On the other hand, they permitted the offending players to play in another match against the Police. Only Bradshaw was left out. Evidently the Committee is afraid of taking action and are probably looking out for a loophole to whitewash the affair. They might have easily saved their face by postponing the subsequent match. But by countenancing this conduct they have made themselves the laughing stock of the whole of India.

"TEN DAYS from Tonight you'll See PROOF that I can make you a New Man!"

Remember that no one is TOO OLD for exercise

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

just drop a card with your full address. I will send you immediately my fully illustrated Book "MY SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF GRADUATED PHYSICAL CULTURE" post free. This wonderful booklet gives a new knowledge to more than a "million people" all over the world how to regain health. strength and vitality. Why not order it immediately and lead a happy and healty life.

PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO.
COIMBATORE, S. INDIA.

Let us talk it over—

Every person has his own idiosyncrasies, so too, every crowd its peculiar psychology. (And what a metamorphosis the sheer strength of number brings about in the most individualistic of men!)

The "how-d'you-do" nodding figures at a cocktail party are all too casual in their mood despite the severe shake-hands and their toothy smiles. As for the gathering of men and women at a buffet-dinner, don't they seem bent upon making most of the occasion, like the humming bees at the honey-suckle? The seathing throng of humanity at a public meeting is like a live wire ready to respond at the slightest touch. Now turn to the men and women in their best clothes at a wedding ceremony, where they display with adolescent recklessness their sense of curiosity and criticism. They are like a bad blotting paper!—how the women absorb little tit-bits of news from the bride's or her groom's side and spread them around themselves!! And the fun of it all is that you cannot keep yourself from the sway of these critical dames inspite of yourself.....

*

Recently it was at a similar occasion (to which family ties had dragged me) that I learnt quite a lot about our sophisticated and educated selves. But before sharing my experiences with you let me say that it wasn't an 'arranged' and 'orthodox' type of a marriage but rather love-cum—parental-consent affair—though not cent per cent affair of love!

Thanks to the rationing regulations, no buzzing-bodies could come to the feast, for with them even the menu for the feast becomes a matter of prestige. However, at such ceremonials there are many other occasions and a few major items which provide opportunities for lowdowns on either of the two uniting parties. It is either the bride's trousseau, or the silk suit or gold wrist-watch presented to the bridegroom, or even the decoration and display in the wedding pandal!

In this particular instance, it was the trousseau that set twitching all the feline eyes. In keeping with the status and high traditions of the family, it was a sure guess that the bride would blaze out in a Benares sari, gold bracelets and diamond earings. Instead, the future mistress of the young man's house, stepped out for the most precious event in her life, as she would, for an informal tea-party. "That was over-doing simplicity," whispered a lady nearby and I simply looked on in silence—was it taken as a total or half consent?

"—For sheer decency....at least a pearl necklace and...." opined another, while the third one appeared scandalised as she made herself sure "what—no dowry? Not even a couple of thousands?....it could have been a gift to their own daughter"..... That made some sense even to my mind.

But then, really speaking, what the heck did it matter to me or those ladies whether the bride's parents gave her a gift or not? Well, well, it couldn't be so simple and straight as that. Behind those outbursts was a vainglory—or was it a subtle feeling of jealousy? For their own daughters they had given away a few thousands....(how cleverly they passed on the important information to me!) and here, before their very eyes a very covetable chap was going all for nothing!

*

Knowing too well the social and ideological antecedents of these ladies, their remarks didn't come to me as a surprise. However, what I couldn't understand were the smiles of approval the Mrs. Grundies were evoking from others, some of whom were well on the way of becoming local leaders. Not a soul uttered a word of disapproval, though I am sure most of them would have been aggressively vocal at a meeting on the criminal social usage of the dowry system! Now I know that a reception hall at a wedding isn't a place for such discussions, nevertheless I cannot see how we can escape censure for our half-hearted attempts at doing away with such evil practices. I for one at least feel that it is we—as mothers, mothers-in-law, sisters and sisters-in-law could do much to hasten the end of the dowry system.

—*Leela*

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU SLEEP?

The Secret Of Sound Repose

By FRANCIS FOSTER (The Well-known Novelist)

When a busy man falls ill and has to take to his bed he, as it were, leaves the crowded main-stream of life and lies up in a quiet backwater. And when the illness is not serious, it very often proves a blessing in disguise, for it provides a change for him to recollect himself.

This has been my lot this past few days. At first I was resentful at the enforced idleness and the continuous pain—I have lumbago—but now I see that I have gained.

A STRANGE MATTER

The chief material benefit has been the ability to sleep unbrokenly through the night. This, on the surface, is a strange matter, for one would think that the soundest repose would come at the end of a busy day.

The truth is, of course, that often the very busy-ness of the day is inimical to sound sleep. One works hard through the normal hours, and in the evenings, instead of sitting quiet, one seeks exercise or relaxation and at length retires with all one's nerves still tense.

Sleep is nature's remedy for clearing from the body the toxins that are caused by fatigue. Not only that, but it is during the hours of slumber that all our ailments are cured; that is why doctors try to ensure that patients get as much sleep as possible.

TWO KINDS

Nobody really knows what happens to us during sleep, but it is recognised that sleep is of two kinds. There is the light sleep, in which, so to speak, one skims the surface of consciousness, like a sculler "feathering" his oars, and there is the deep slumber in which one sinks well beneath the surface of unconsciousness.

One dreams in both states of sleep, but it is only when one has slept lightly tha one is aware of having dreamt, the reason being that one has been sufficiently conscious throughout to remember it. It is in this type of sleep, too, that dreams are most fantastic and that one has nightmares. In the other state dreams are of a profound and probably sensible nature, though as one emerges from sleep to wakefulness they tend to become grotesque.

What really happens to a man in profound slumber? In the East it is averred that the soul actually leaves the body at such times and is unrestricted. It is said that it is then that one receives the inspiration, the strength and the courage that one requires in one's workaday life

SOMETHING EXTRAORDINARY

Whatever be the truth, psychologists recognise that something extraordinary does happen to us when we sleep deeply, and that it is always the light sleeper who is the more harassed and worried in his waking hours. For the light sleeper finds no haven where he can gain refreshment, and hence his nerves are always painfully tense.

The nature of our crowded, hurried and noisy life makes deep sleep most imperative. In a "natural" state the healing quiet of Eternity is always with us, and the problems of life are few and seem never serious; but in the busy life of a so-called civilised country the peace of Eternity seems far away, and one is hurried along on the stream of time.

In our great cities especially, we tend to ignore the simple fact that the night is the time for repose—all nature demonstrates that to us. Naturally we want relaxation, and since we work throughout most of the hours of daylight, we have, perforce, to steal time for leisure from the night. And we suffer accordingly not only because we thus shorten the hours of sleep but because we go to bed with nerves still tense, though we are both physically and mentally tired.

THE REAL TROUBLE

It is the matter of relaxation that is the real trouble. When we have finished our day's work we hunger for relaxation. In the summer, maybe, we play our games or indulge in long evening walks; in winter we go to the theatre, cinema or dance, or perhaps we visit club or pub or play cards with a neighbour. Very few of us sit quietly at home and really relax while reading or talking.

But no recreation (re-creation) is to be gained after a busy day's work from doing anything which requires still further physical or mental effect We have only one small store of energy and whatever be the nature of our work or play, we must necessarily dip into it. The more we exhaust that store, the more we have to make inroads on the reserve store of *nervous* energy; and to have recourse to this is fatal to sleep.

It is the exhaustion of nervous energy that is the cause of insomnia

Women's Page

and shallow, restless sleep. In a healthy state one should, at the end of a normal day, be able to fall asleep within twenty minutes—but please don't try timing yourself, for if you do, you will prevent yourself completely from sleeping! and one should be able to plunge almost at once thereafter into that deep slumber which is the true and only source of healing and re-creation.

But that is not all. The normal healthy man requires seven hours of deep and continuous sleep (rather less if he is getting old) and it is a recognised fact that the sooner after sunset he retires to rest, the more profound and long his sleep is likely to be.

The reason is quite simple. Though human beings, we are part of nature, and are responsive to the same mysterious nature influences that prompt all the lesser creation (except those of nocturnal habits) to seek repose when darkness comes. Similarly the return of the sun on the morrow should restore one to wakefulness

EARLY TO BED

But we have to compromise, of course. The ideal, no doubt, is to be asleep an hour before midnight and to awake at six next morning—at all events we should rise so soon as we awake after dawn, for merely to doze beyond that time is in some measure to undo the good resulting from the deeper sleep

In some people whose nervous system is "highly-geared" there is some risk that the process of digestion will affect sleep somewhere between two o'clock and half-past three, when the stomach empties the digested last meal into the bowels. This risk can be minimised, however, if one's final meal be taken not later than eight o'clock and if it be not [illegible] digestible

[illegible] sleep lies in one's being quiet and relaxed for the two or three hours previous to retiring. You may thus forfeit pleasure and excitement, but you will be the gainer in as much as you will ensure that deep slumber that brings full re-creation and healing and an awakening next morning full of hope, optimism and joy of living.

Needlework Tips

CHILD'S KNITTED DRESS

Here is a knitted dress we have ddesigned for the 2 to [illegible] year old. Style and simplicity considered, you will find this dress perfect for the little girl. In fact you will want her to have others in different shades.

Study Of Law

THE TEACHING OF LAW IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES. By A. A. A. Fyzee. M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law College Magazine, Bombay, 1946, pp. 16).

The Indian Universities turn out every year, in ever increasing numbers, law graduates destined to be the people's agents for obtaining justice through the courts of law. Mr. Fyzee with references to foreign Universities, critically examines whether the Indian product is worthy of the hire. Mr. Fyzee is of the opinion that there is considerable scope for improvement in the methods of teaching law and he sets out in detail the improvements proposed by him.

To the present curriculum he would add the study of sociology, politics and economy, as compulsory subjects, and would have one of the following voluntary special subjects, for passing the LL.B. examination viz. (1) jurisprudence and legal theory; (2) Hindu or Muhammadan Law, with special reference to historical development and development of social and cultural institutions; (3) International Law, Private and Public. (4) Constitutional Law and History, Legal History; and (5) Companies, Insolvency and Commercial Law.

Mr. Fyzee recommends both oral and written examination and presses for wider use of tutorials, seminars and moot-courts. Mr. Fyzee has, as Principal and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, Government Law College, Bombay, has considerable experience of teaching law, and the several suggestions made by him certainly deserve and one may be sure, will receive, careful consideration.

Hindu Law Of Procedure

The Lucknow University invited Sir S. Varadachariar, Judge, Federal Court, to inaugurate the Radha Kumud Endowment Series. The Hindu Law of Procedure is well worth critical study by the student of comparative jurisprudence and Sir S. Varadachariar selected the subject for his lectures which are now made available, by the Lucknow University, in book form (pp. x. 267) to the public. The learned lecturer treats the subject under three heads: the system as described in the Hindu Law books, the system as it obtained in ancient and medieval India during the Hindu period; and the system as it was practised in some of the leading Hindu states like Vijayanagar, Peshwai, Mysore, etc., before they came under the influence of foreign ideas and methods. The learned lecturer in adopting the comparative method has referred to the Roman law, the Canon law and other foreign systems and brought to bear much learning on the subject.

Western scholars have made scanty research in this field of Indian Law, with the result that they entertain a "lofty contempt" for the system. For this fact, the learned lecturer holds Indian lawyers partly responsible. "While foreign jurists, in spite of their many disadvantages, have out of a spirit of research, directed their attention to Hindu law, no matter with what success, we ourselves have simply looked on", says the author. The learned lecturer has met this criticism by delivering these lectures. They are both informing and instructive and are calculated to whet one's appetite for searching the original authorities on the subjects discussed by the author.

N H.P.

A Pleasant Skit

'ARVACHINA—By Dhansukhlal Mehta and Avinash Vyas. Published by N. M. Tripathi and Co., Bombay. Price Re. 1. 1946.

This is a pleasant skit meant to be acted on the stage, with dance and song and music, by the modern school and college boy and girl, reflecting their present tendency so far as marriage is concerned. In order to test one another's sincerity, poor couples pretend to be rich and rich couples poor. It is a faithful picture of the subject meant to be portrayed and can be appreciated more on the boards than at the desk.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

AL-HAYAT-O-WAL MAUT FI FALSAFAT-E-IQBAL. By Muhammad Ahsan Al-Azami. Published by the Markazi Bazm-e-Iqbal, Begum Peth, Hyderabad (Deccan). 8" x 6½". Paper cover.

The Bazm-e-Iqbal of Hyderabad is out to popularise the teachings of Iqbal in all the languages which are spoken in Islamic countries, and since Arabic is the most important of all, it has started publishing books in that language. The book under notice is both in Arabic and Urdu. It deals with the teachings of Iqbal on life and death. The author has done full justice with his subject and reproduced excerpts from Iqbal's writings in support of his contentions. This is perhaps the first attempt on the part of an Indian institution to present the Bard of Islam in Arabic and we welcome the same since it is bound to create greater intellectual affinity than at present exists between India and the Arabic-speaking world.

URDU. Edited by Maulana Abdul Haq and published by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Darya Ganj, Delhi. Annual subscription: Rs. 7.

The issue for the second quarter of the year opens with a well-written article on Munir Shikohabadi's masnavi entitled "Hijab-e-Zanan" which describes the good qualities of a woman. The outlook of the poet is of course orthodox but the real merit of the masnavi lies in its diction. It is preceded by a short account of the life of the poet and the times in which he lived. In another article Shan-ul-Haq Haqi, M.A., deals with the poetry of Zafar, the last Moghul King of Hindustan. The article covers about 50 pages and is full of excerpts from his copious writings. The whole dissertation is worthy of a careful perusal if one wants to enjoy Zafar's poetry. Sahbai's life and works are described in another article by Mr. Akhlaq, a teacher of the Urdu College, Delhi. Light is also thrown on the tragic way in which he was put to death after the Mutiny. Up till now the general belief was that Maulana Sahbai, a co-worker with Sir Saiyed Ahmad and a professor of the Delhi College during the pre-Mutiny days, died as a result of the general bombardment, but the writer has proved by quotations from various books that he was shot dead along with many others. Another interesting article is about Mirza Hadi Ruswa as a novel-writer. Other features are well maintained.

Z. A. BARNI.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ

SHRI JAMNALALJI—Translated by Karimbhai Vora. Published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 0-6-0. 1946.

Shri Jamnalalji was one of the great men of modern India, brought into great relief as one of the most sincere and loyal colleagues of Mahatma Gandhi, who had accepted him as his "fifth son". Shriyut Ghanshyamdas has written a short biography of him, from first-hand contact, in fine flowing Hindi. This has been ably translated into Gujjarati by a Muslim writer, who has handled even the Sanskrit verses, called in aid by Birlaji quite understandingly. All the outstanding features of Jamnalalji's selfless and exemplary life, have been set out in a simple and effective way. It is a valuable tribute to his memory.

K.

The Mahatma

GANDHI, by Carl Heath, pp. 55, Re. 1-8. (Shiva Lal Agarwala & Co. Ltd. Agra).

This is an able, sympathetic and philosophic study of that simple yet complex spiritual personality called Mahatma Gandhi and the significant contribution that this self-giving Indian is making to the solution of the greatest problem the world faces today—how to be happy though living. Gandhiji has creative vision and energy. A prophetic idealist, he is the most real of realists. He embodies India's soul, imbued with the unity of all life and endowed with the redemptive power of innocent suffering. He has created a new technique—satyagraha—in the history of revolution which is in keeping with the spiritual traditions of our country. His call to all nations is a severe discipline, a new education, a devotion to God and selfless service of men. This is Life in the Truth. These and other points in Gandhiji's life are ably and eloquently touched upon in this fascinating little book.

N. H. P.

PROPHET MOHAMMED

HAZRAT MOHAMMED AND ISLAM—Edited by Kishorilal G. Mashruvala. Published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 1-0-0. (1945).

Pandit Sunderlal's "Hazrat Mohammed and Islam" in Hindustani is a remarkable book, written by a non-Muslim. It says all that has to be said in respect of the founder of the creed and the real significance and meaning of the most widely followed and forceful religions of the world. Hindus in the present times, should study and appreciate the good and beneficial elements underlying the creed of their every-day neighbours and friends, and not be led away—misled—by the practical exhibition of it, by fanatics. Take for instance, these two passages, quoted in the fore-front of the book:

"Amr asked the Prophet, "What is Islam" He replied, "Keeping your speech pure and showing hospitality to guests."

"Amr again asked, 'What is Iman (faith)?' He said: "To keep patience and do good to others."

Are not these replies the most unimpeachable and of universal application? If Muslims know at first-hand the elements of Hindu religion and Hindus of Islam, much of the friction and misunderstanding between them is likely to disappear. This is one of the books that would help us in that task. The translation, edited by Mr. Mashruvala, it need not be said, is made in easy and popular language, which would attract ordinary readers.

K.

Icelandic Gaga!

'Song of the North' By Roland Blackburn. Thacker & Co. Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 4/14.

The stress of global war has taken men and mice to many nooks. The resulting widening of perceptions has produced its usual crop of fact and fiction seeking to capture some segment of these new horizon in a tangible form.

This novel is one among the many. Iceland in wartime was a meeting place for men and women of many nations. There is the swaggering C.I.D. There is the British bell bottom. There are the healthy and beautiful stulkas of the country. The time is the three month's artic summer when the country side is pleasant and natures robes itself in green errupting from the thawing winter snow.

It is on this canvas that Mr. Blackburn dabs with his mixture of colours. Is too true to life? I doubt it, for the gags on wine and women, short leave and leave may be all too true, but the broad outline of the story is a cross-breed between rank melodrama and a fiary tale of cottage love—too simple and naive a dish for a Lucullus' consumption. Shades of Robinson Crusoe and Moll Flanders flicker behind the screen. The weather is too fair for the roaring forties of the twentieth century. The espionage episode and the sea rescue do not mix with the rest of the pattern. It is true that Iceland is a land full of many sagas, but this tale is a bit of a Gaga.....

N. M. R.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Grumbling is catching, a friend told me. Do whatever you will for a person, he hardly gets gratified. But it rarely catches much worth having, does it not?

The cheerful man pulls out the thorn and throws it away while the grumbler sits in misery and grumbles over it. The biggest burden becomes bearable if we make light of it; but if we grumble at it too long a feather will grow heavy enough to break a back.

So never grumble. The happiest people are the healthiest, and grumbling so easily develops into a chronic disease. We know people who have grumbled themselves into old age long before they are out of their youth.

* * *

It may encourage us, when we are struggling to learn a hard lesson, so fitting ourselves to understand life better, that, according to one of the greatest men who ever lived, the scholar is the only person in the world who is never bored.

This wise man found that everything else on Earth sooner or later bores the human mind but that learning is a joy and delight up to the very end. Is it not, really?

* * *

At a meeting of school teachers the other day an old-time master was referred to who administered to his pupils 911,500 canings, 124 floggings, and 1360 taps with the ruler.

He had made 700 boys stand on peas, 600 kneel on sharp edges of wood, and 5000 wear the fool's cap. What a mercy we do not live in the "good old times"!

* * *

An old rabbi led a rich and miserly man to a window and asked him what he saw.

"People," said the miser.

Then the rabbi led him to a mirror and asked the same question.

"I see myself," was the reply.

Then said the rabbi: "In the window there is glass, and in the mirror there is glass—only it has been covered with a little silver. And no sooner is a little silver added than you cease to see others and see only yourself."

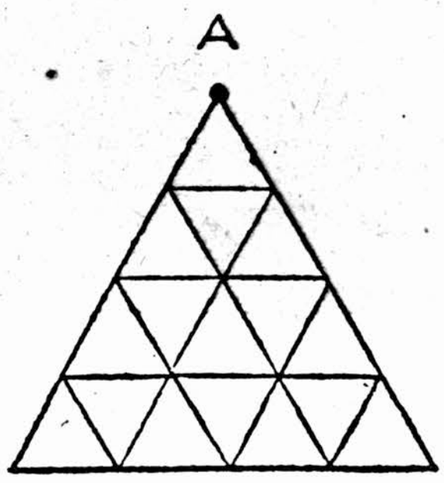
* * *

And who have not yet joined the great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association?

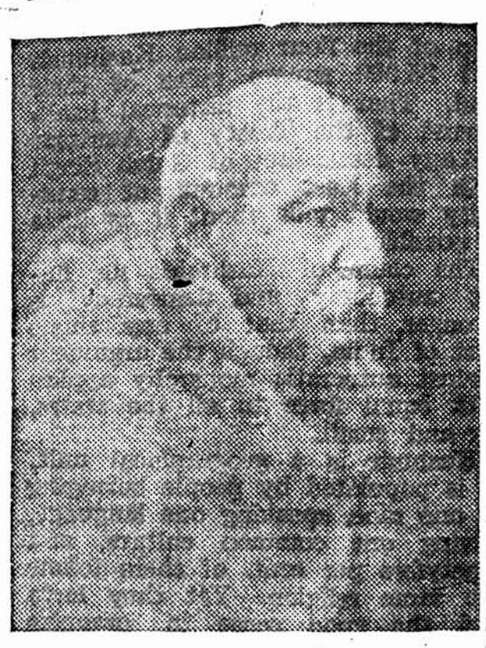
All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

A Monarch-like Attitude. (Photo by Brother Yogendra Behari Lal Mathur, Lucknow).



Draw this figure of a number of triangles in one continuous line that does not cross at any point. Naturally, your pencil-point must remain on the paper the whole time. Ttart at A, and proceed. The solution will be published in the next Sunday's "Corner"—You have time enough to try till then.



Pandit Chandan Maharaj Chaube, who died a few months ago at Mathura. He was a great exponent of the Kirtan School.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Music-workers of India—Role of music in devotion—High standards determined by dedication—work of forgotten pioneers—Music without ideal and purpose—No plan for Mandvi yet—People need cultural amenities—Wanted museum and theatre in Surat.

Indian music of the supreme classical type has the exquisiteness of art and exactness of science. Its development to such a great height should be attributed to the spirit of dedication on the part of those to whom it was a spiritual pursuit and a means of liberation. In the fold of the devotional cult had sprung a galaxy of saints who were themselves poets, composers and musicians and who should therefore, be placed in the exalted rank of music-makers of medieval India.

Music In Devotion

The cult of devotion as practised by the music-makers of the saintly rank, among whom can be counted also non-Hindus had rested on two arts—poetry and music. It had assessed the spiritual values of the musical note (Swara) and the word (Shabda) and had brought into prominence music and poetry as the sole means of liberation. To the saint-musicians the combination of the melodic pattern and literary composition was a medium of devotion—was a form of worship and ritual.

The prayer is not always a meditative process. It is generally articulated as a literary composition when it is released as a vocal expression. Music comes to the help of the devotee when the prayer is sung and not spoken by him. The saint-poets, who themselves were composers and executants, had fully realised the purificatory and spiritual values of music and had insisted upon the highest form of the latter as a vehicle of the singable prayer.

Several anecdotes have ascribed orphean and divine powers to some of the music pioneers of both the saintly and secular ranks. They go a great way to explain the role which was assigned to music in devotion if they are taken as historical facts for the sake of arguments. 'Malhar' sung by Narsinh Mehta is said to have brought down rains. What was that Malhar? Was it merely the title of the literary composition? Here the reply would be that music had predominated the literary content of the song and that the song had derived its title from its tune Malhar—a musical pattern—was rendered by the poet-devotee so exquisitely that it could not fail to produce the effect desired by him.

Of High Standards

Music of the high classical and not of the 'bhajan-geet' type is the chief constituent of the devotional music pieces composed by saint-musicians. The style of intonation should accord with the emotional constitution of the tune and the 'bhavas' of the literary composition. It should, obviously, be peculiar to every individual piece and should never be stereotyped. The devotional song, which is a musical composition, should be rendered with the accuracy and care demanded by high art. It is greatly weakened in its appeal if poetry and its musical framework are not properly balanced.

The era of the devotional cult marks the phase of the revitalisation and re-exaltation of the music of India. Music of high order was poured out in profusion by several saint-musicians. It was transmitted to their pupils and followers and was radiated by them far beyond their immediate environments. In its simplified but right form and as a medium of devotion music had entered every village and every home. It had become a spontaneous expression of every person whose faith in the existence of the Supreme Being was strengthened by the propagation of the devotional cult. In its crude form it is still struggling to survive wherever it had reached

In North And South

The compositions which bear the impress of the creative genius of saint-musicians and other masters come under the category of Kirttanas and Dhruvapads and constitute the high classical type. They should be considered as sacrosanct and should not be rendered in the ordinary style of 'bhajan'-singing. They are already finished music pieces. No contemporary executant of the Khyal school should be conceded the false credit of setting them to music. In the South musicians sing Thyagaraj and other saint-composers with reverence and meticulous care for accuracy. In the North the position is quite the opposite. Haridas, Tansen, Soordas, Beju, etc. are rarely heard in concert-halls and music conferences. Resentment should be the reaction of the informed listener to the attempts made by a few self-styled masters to render Soordas or Haridas in the cheap style under cover of popular music. 'Hands off' the old masters, if you cannot interpret them properly.

Rightly said Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, in his address at Shimati Subbalakshmi"s recital at Matunga on April 28 in aid of the Thyagaraja Centenary Memorial Fund, that while in countries like Britain people perpetuate the memory of the great men of the past by building monuments in their places of birth, India has neglected to preserve records concerning her saints. The Premier's remarks should be an eye-opener to the North as well as to the South and especially to their musicians whose ignorance about their music ancestry is inexcusable. The centenary celebration of Shree Thyagaraja is bound to be crowned with success, because he was born in the South—a province which is musically alive. The anniversary of Shree Haridasji, which was celebrated for the first time in Bombay last year, passed of almost unnoticed. Who was Haridas? Such a question was asked by some people to whom the name was only familiar as prominent bull or bear in cotton-markets and stock exchanges.

The elegant music left by Soordas and other pioneers of his age in the North is confined to a few inconspicuous corners. It deserves a place of eminence in the music of to-day. Mahatma Gandhi is an apostle of devotion and a staunch advocate of prayer as the medium of the same. He has assigned a place to devotional songs in the gatherings at his evening prayers, but he should bring back music of high quality in the fold of devotion. With Mahatmaji as an exponent of the devotional cult, the hope of the revival of the music of saint-musicians in its original form and for its original purpose should no longer remain unfulfilled. There seems to be an enormous impression that prayer is synonymous with 'Bhajan'. Looking to the classic wealth and rich musical heritage of India, a prayer in 'dhruvapad' or 'kirtan' style is bound to elevate devotional spirit of the masses and link them up with Haridas, Soordas and other galaxy of saint-musicians

Reversed Position

Why had music and dance which cannot be detached from it, attained high standards in the hands of early pioneers? The reply is no difficult to find. Devotees used to sing with their faces towards man. To them music and dance were divine gifts for adoration and not mercenary arts. To-day the position is completely reversed. Devotion and prayer are ridiculed as orthodoxy. The ideal of "dedication" to Him has made way for the motive of "delectation" of man; and delectation has fostered the evils of amateurism, propagandism and commercialism which are responsible for the deterioration in the standards of music and dance.

The music world, especially of the North is enveloped in the thick clouds of ignorance on the part of patrons as well as musicians. Those among the former who are conversant with the distinctions of pure and applied music and with the division of the functions like composition and execution will not be many. The craft of mechanical singing is mistaken by the average musician—an executant—as the noble art of music. The vocal acrobatics which have lately emerged as a popular music fare, is a degeneration thanks mainly to the 'modernised' Khyal Gayaki. It is a veritable new dispensation dispensing with words and also destroying the beauty of the melodic pattern. With the repudiation of the spirit of dedication and of devotion as its leitmotif the music in the North is left without an ideal and purpose and has even lost resemblance to its noble ancestry.

No Plan For Mandvi Yet

Though devastated two years ago by explosions and fires, the vast area of Mandvi—a great business centre of Bombay—is still wearing a glomy expression of desolation. The municipal authorities seem to be moving slowly in the matter of replanning such an important centre. The appointment of a consulting valuer, which was sanctioned by the Standing Committee a few days ago, may be a necessary preliminary, but it does not point to actual progress made in the direction of preparing a plan.

Further delay seems to be almost a certainty, in view of the extension which was sanctioned by the Bombay Legislative Assembly on May 22 by passing a bill to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915. Perhaps the authorities are in need of help from a Town Planning Officer whose appointment was demanded by the Municipal Commissioner in the meeting of the Standing Committee held on April 24. Has the show so far been Hamlet without Prince of Denmark?

As a matter of fact a Municipal Town Planing Officer ought to have been appointed long ago. A master plan for Greater Bombay is in the stage of paper-planning, but Mandvi is going to be a test of the planning skill of the authorities. The formulation of architectural standdards based on the Indian tradition and the provision of cultural amenities like a public hall and theatre should be considered as integral parts of the scheme of replanning and reconstruction.

Surat's Needs

The Municipality of Surat is reported to have sought the permission of the Government to float two loans—one of fifty lakhs of rupees and another of ten lakhs. The first is needed for financing a comprehensive scheme of drainage and the other for improvement of water-works. The provision of the drainage system and the improvement of water-works are long standing demands of Surat; and the Municipality ought to be permitted to raise funds to undertake them; but drainage and water-works should not absorb all the amount. When the Municipality is in a mood to spend large sums, it should not overlook some other requirements of the town.

Surat is an ancient town noted especially for its jari and other industries, but it has not yet founded a museum which is an important part of industrial organisation. There are in the town a few private art collections which need preservation. The Municipality ought to establish a museum for the display of the industrial products and of the available designs of various periods. It should acquire private art collections and centralise them in the museum. Another cultural requirements of the people is a theatre. The Municipality ought to set apart sufficient funds for a theatre and a museum and establish and conduct them as its own institutions.

By providing in the budget, a grant for the construction of a theatre the Corporation of Bombay has set a fine example for other towns to follow. The provision of cultural amenities, should be recognised by Municipalities as their obligation, but it should not be left to their discretion. The Government of Bombay should, by legislative measures, make it obligatory on the municipalities of district towns to build at least one theatre within their limits.

Shri Mitharivamshji Maharaj, one of the well-known saint-poets of medieval India.

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 6)

counsel tends to confine the practice before the Judicial Committee to a few select counsel whose practice has earned them this respect from their Lordships.

P. C. COUNSEL

Up till the outbreak of the war the leading King's Counsel in almost every Indian appeal were the late Mr. DeGruyther K.C. and Mr. Dunne K.C. The death of Mr. De Gruyther and the retirement of Mr. Dunne left a gap in the Privy Council which we can confidently expect will now be filled by Mr. Parikh K.C. and Mr. Khambatta K.C. During the war the solicitors had to go to the English Bar to engage the senior counsel. Among them names of Sir Herbert Cunliffe K.C., Sir Walter Monckton K.C. Mr. Millard Tucker K.C. and Mr. D. N. Pritt K.C. stand out most prominently.

But the bulks of the work in Indian appeals fell to the Indian junior counsel, of whom Mr. Parikh and Mr. Khambatta did the greatest share. That they have both attained the eminence of King's Counsel speak for itself. The other members of the junior Bar are Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon, the Secretary of the India League who appeared in the recent case of the King-Emperor vs. Sibnath Banerji; Mr. R. K. Handoo who specialises in criminal appeals and was the principal junior counsel to Mr. Pritt K.C. in the appeal of Debi Prasad Sharma vs. The King Emperor and also in the recent appeal of Mr. B. B. Singh.. Mr P. Subba Row who appears in almost every appeal from the High Court of Madras, Mr. Ralph Parikh who appears in most of his father's cases. Mr. Handoo will be Junior Counsel to Mr. Pritt, who is due to appear for the Raja in what is known as the Bhowal Sanyasi Case.

The list of the Indian junior counsel would not be complete without the mention of three young Indian barristers who have shown great promise. They are: Mr. Hormusjee Umrigar, who was the principal junior counsel to Mr. Khambatta K.C. in Chopra's appeal; Mr. B. Sen, who was principal junior to Mr. Khamqatta K.C. in the appeal of the Government of the Central Provinces against Deshpande and Mr. J. M. R. Jaykar son of Dr. M. R. Jaykar. P.C.

Appropriately enough both these junior counsels, Mr. Umrigar and Mr. Sen, are joining the chambers of Mr. Khambatta K.C. Mr. Jayakar junior is sitting in the chambers of Sir John Stragman K.C., the former Advocate General of Bombay Mr. Parikh and Mr. Sulla Row are at Essex Court and Mr. Krishna Menon is in the chambers of Mr. Edy K.C., formerly a judge of the Madras High Court.

If India should at all elect to remain within the British Commonwealth and appeals from the Supreme Court of India continue to come before the Judicial Committee as they have come from the Supreme Court of Canada for the last seventy-five years, then India will be able to have her own King's Counsel and her own junior counsel before the Privy Council. . . .

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"The Dogra Rajput, Gulab Singh of Jammu, treacherously behaved towards the Sikhs. The British chose him as one of their vile tools for carrying out their designs on the Sikh Raj.... That treacherous Rajput chief, Raja Gulab Singh, had managed affairs so adroitly that the British marched on in the land of Sikhs quite unmolested and without being fired on by the enemy..... Gulab Singh was rewarded for his treachery to the Sikhs with Kashmir....."

—RISE OF THE CHRISTIAN POWER IN INDIA,
by B. D. Basu.

* * * *

"France had undergone an amazing change. The blood of her people was afire with the fever of revolution; their veins tingled and a flaming enthusiasm took possession of them. Republican France was at bay; the rest of Europe, kingly Europe, was against her. Republican France would show these effete kings and princes how patriots warmed by the sun of liberty could fight. They would fight not only for their own newly won freedom but for the freedom of all others who were oppressed by kings and nobles...."

—NEHRU (Glimpses of World History).

* * * *

"Rulers of Indian states have always played the role of traitors to the cause of Indian freedom. The (QUIT KASHMIR) movement demands complete withdrawal of British power and logically enough the stooges of British imperialism should go too and restore sovereignty to its real owners—the People. When we raise the slogan QUIT KASHMIR we naturally visualize that the princes and nawabs should quit all States.... Russian revolution turned out the Czars and so did the French revolution. The voice has come—tear up the Treaty of Amritsar and quit Kashmir.... Sovereignty is not the birthright of Maharaja Harisingh. QUIT KASHMIR. It is not a question of revolt. It is a matter of right. Every child, man and woman will shout, "QUIT KASHMIR". Kashmiri nation has expressed its will. I ask for a plebiscite on this question".

—SHAIKH ABDULLAHA. before his arrest

One day before the Tripartite Conference broke down, all the journalists present in Simla were invited to a cocktail party at one of the swanky hotels by the Principal Information Officer of the Chamber of Princes. We all, or most of us, went there —some to have free liquor at the expense of Their Highnesses, some out of curiosity to have a look at a couple of live Princes who were to be present, some out of sheer boredom because there was nothing else to do on that dull evening!

The cocktail bar was overcrowded and there was much talk and much pointless laughter and much cigarette smoke and much explosive popping of champagne bottles. American and British correspondents were taken to one side and introduced to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, the Nawab of Bhopal, who had forgotten to wear his state jewels and so looked just like a human being without even that halo of divine right of kings which is supposed to decorate all princely heads. Meanwhile the third assistant of the Principal Information Officer of the Chamber of Princes carried on polite conversation with minor orangesquash-drinking journalists and, without much circumspection, asked them to be good enough to publish the communiques issued by the Information office of the Chamber of P to present the "States' point-of-view" before the public. To which one of the correspondents who did not feel that the Princes had bought his soul with half a dozen glasses of champagne, retorted: "You are welcome to send us your communiques and I can promise you they will be used—against the interests of your masters, the Princes"! Which was taken as a helluva joke in that sophisticated and slightly tipsy company—but wasn't!

I am glad I went to that cocktail party for, in retrospect, it seems to have been a historic occasion—the last flicker of the lamp of the princely order. History has recorded that on the eve of the French revolution, too, "there was a royal fete at Versailles, there was dancing and singing before the King and the Queen, and toasts were drunk" in champagne, of course,.....

*

Revolt In Heaven!

History does repeat itself and what has been shall be. The story of France is being repeated in Kashmir, but it is only the events of long ago and far away that acquire the impressive aura of history. The revolutionary upsurge of our own people before our own eyes is often dismissed as a riot, a mutiny, a disturbance, an insurrection, a case of mob violence.....

It is not without significance that Kashmir should be the first state to raise the standard of open revolt, to issue QUIT orders to its ruler in the same decisive manner of the QUIT INDIA resolution of August 8, 1942, to carry the implications of the democratic struggle of the Indian people for freedom to their logical conclusion. For, if it is hunger and oppression that breed revolution, Kashmir has been more than ripe for it for many years. This valley of joy, this heaven upon earth, is the home of the world's poorest and most downtrodden human beings, many of them exist on an economic level not much higher than that of animals.

Even the most casual tourist to Kashmir cannot remain oblivious to the misery of the Kashmiris. It is a grim irony, but perfectly symbolic of the system of feudal exploitation, that the inhabitants of this world-famed health resort should be stoop-shouldered, sore-eyed, sunken-cheeked; that the historically famous craftsmen who produce exquisite woollens should shiver in rags in the cold of a frost-bitten winter; that the manufacturers of luxurious carpets and beautifully carved woodwork shouldn't have a stick of furniture in their homes; that growers of millions of tons of luscious fruits should starve for a morsel of food.

Four times have I been to Kashmir, travelling from end to end of the state, trekking to the remotest interior far from the beaten track. And the more I have seen, and marvelled at, the beauties of its hills and its vallies, its gardens and its orchards, its lakes and its rivers, the more appalled have I been at the unspeakable poverty of its people, condemned to live in squalor and ignorance, while their ruler wastes millions in breeding horses for the Mahalaxmi race course, building palaces in Bombay and New Delhi, and spreading the fame of "Mr. A" in the gay capitals of Europe

When as a school boy I went to Kashmir for the first time I was only vaguely disturbed by this glaring contrast between the beauty of nature and the ugliness of man.

When I went there again after some years I was indignant at the servile, cow-like patience with which the masses of Kashmir endured this life of horrors without protest. WHY DON'T THEY REVOLT? I kept asking myself.

On my third visit I sensed new life stirring under the earth, I heard the rumbles of protest. The middle class intelligentsia had awakened but, as it happens often with this class, their movement had assumed an unnecessarily communal character.

But when I went there last and attended a session of the Kashmir National Conference, and saw the procession of Kashmiri workers and peasants and craftsmen parading the streets of Srinagar, and heard their slogans and heard their songs, and saw the gleam of hope in their eyes as they listened to their dynamic leader, Shaikh Mohamed Abdullah, I knew that Kashmir, at last, was awake and striding along the road to freedom. And when I read the socialist, non-denominational programme popularized by the National Conference under the significant and inspiring title of NEW KASHMIR, I knew that here was a movement of the people, rising out of the basic economic needs and demands of the people, and that never again will it be side-tracked into futile communal channels.

Then I went for a trip into the interior, by foot and by horse, across frozen mountain passes and into forgotten, enchanted valleys. And wherever I went, in the huts of rice farmers on the slopes of the hills, and in water-mills by the side of gurgling streams, and around the camp-fires of the nomadic shepherds, I was amazed to hear the echoes of what I had heard Shaikh Abdullah speak in Srinagar. NEW KASHMIR—this two-worded *mantra* had roused a whole people and fired their imagination with the vision of a future without poverty and without exploitation, when this land of theirs would indeed become a heaven on earth. Nor was this achieved by a miracle. It was the result of Shaikh Abdullah having tramped through his land and met his people in their humble huts and tents and sat with them and talked to them in their own language about the things that were vital to them. And even as he had left behind with them the impress of his personality, the spark of his vision and the echo of his voice, so had he taken with him a newer, firmer faith born out of the faith of his people.

And a vision came to me, a vision of this NEW KASHMIR—of smiling faces amidst the glowing saffron fields, of men and women who walked erect like the cypreses or the lofty deodars, of bright-eyed children laughing on their way to school, of craftsmen bent over their exquisite embroideries and carvings, of sturdy farmers working with a zest in their fields, of organized skilled workers in stateowned factories, of scientists harnessing the elements in the service of their people by damming the rivers and building hydroelectric plants and digging for minerals.....

But I knew that before this goal was reached, traditions of ignorance and servility of centuries would have to be blasted, a new democratic, revolutionary spirit infused among the people. Revolution is a painful process and the birth-pangs are notoriously unpleasant. What is happening in Kashmir today—the arrest of the people's leaders, the police repression, the retaliatory violence of the people—is the agony of fruitful creation.

*

The Prince Versus The People

It may be true, as Pandit Jawaharlal has pointed out (somewhat spoiling the effect of his otherwise inspiring and hard-hitting statement on Kashmir), that it is not *yet* the policy of the State People's Conference to agitate for the removal of the princes. If it is not, it should be and I can quote umpteen passages from Panditji's own writings and speeches to prove the complete worthlessness of the princely order. At any rate, just as the Indian people could not be kept yoked to the goal of Dominion Status and constitutional methods of agitation, so will the States People refuse to be content with "constitutional monarchy" even of the British pattern. Why should they? Can anyone—even the Principal Information Officer of the Chamber of Princes—give me one sound reason for tolerating this costly anachronism of the princely order in this age when we are already moving forward from parliamentary democracy to socialism? The most they can expect is a comfortable pension to spend the remaining days of their lives in some pleasure resort of Europe, for that is where most of them have shown their preference to live!

The case of the people of Kashmir against their ruler is quite simple. They have unmistakably demonstrated their disgust with the present regime. Even then they are willing to re-affirm their verdict by a plebiscite. All talk of treaty and paramountcy and sovereignty is bunk. The quotation given at the head of this column shows the manner in which the ancestor of the present Maharaja came to secure the ownership of the flour million Kashmiris and 85,000 square miles of their land. That is the historical background of the Treaty of Amritsar and any descendant of Gulab Singh with the least amount of sensibility would talk about it as little as possible.

The claim of Kashmiris for fullest autonomy and democracy is stronger than that of any single part of India, though the argument against autocratic monarchy applies with equal force to all the states, big and small.

Kashmir is a geographical unit. It is populated by people belonging to one race, speaking one language, having one common culture, and ninetyfive per cent. of them follow the same religion. Yet they have had the good sense to organize their national movement on non-denominational and completely secular lines. They are politically awakened and conscious of their nationhood. Economically they can be self-sufficient, though I am quite certain that a free, democratic Kashmir would willingly remain within a united India.

Kashmir today has become a test for both Britain and India, for the people as well as the people. It has posed dramatically and forcefully the constitutional issue of the Indian states' relationship with a free India. It confounds the votaries of Pakistan and the Muslim Leaguers, for here is an almost wholly Muslim people raising the issue of their freedom, in alliance with the forces of united India, and unaffected by the concepts of Pakistan. But also it is a challenge to the freedom-fighters and upholders of democracy in our country. For it confronts us with the urgent, vital question: what is the shape and what are the boundaries of the Freedom that we have been demanding, that we have struggled for, and that we have almost won?

*

Revolt In Hell

Only once have I been down in the hold of a ship where the big engines throb and pulsate and where the seaman and the crew not only work but also live in hot, crowded, dirty, airless cabins situated much below sea level. I did not exactly faint like the heroine of O'Neill's "The Hairy Ape", but I did feel that the conditions were pretty hellish and wondered how these salt-seasoned boys endured them.

By some peculiar quirk of memory I was reminded of that experience when I spent a day in the High Court listening to the evidence being recorded in the R.I.N. enquiry. Not that the high vaulted court room had anything in common with the hold of a ship. But I think it was the presence of so many white-clad navy men, particularly the bronzed and tough ratings, that brought back the memory of those few minutes I had spent in the bowels of an ocean liner. These were the men who sailed the ships, worked in the hellish heat of boiler rooms, stood watch on the deck in sun, rain and storm, who ran the gauntlet of the enemy mines when manning the mine-sweepers, who faced bombs and malaria and snake-bites in the swamps of Burma and Malaya, who rowed the boats for white officers to go "romancing", who did all this for a paltry salary per month, and food that had been proved to be unfit for human consumption. No wonder they revolted against such intolerable conditions.

But when they did strike work it was not merely for better *chapatis* and less stones in their *daal* but for something higher and nobler, even though most of them would find it difficult to define it. Human motives are mixed and cannot be clearly analysed and separated, especially in the case of simple-minded unlettered ratings who are motivated more by natural intuition than by logic or argument. I was impressed with the almost unanimous insistence of witness after witness, both officers and ratings, on racial discrimination and the arrogant ways of the British officers as the chief provocation for the ratings' action. More than food and clothing and pay and travelling allowance, it was for national self-respect that they struck.

Two other things struck me as

(Continued on Page 18)

Humorous Skit

The Mar-Wells Of Science

By Aamir Ali

Much has been written on the inhumanity of the atom bomb. But it is surprising to note that nothing has yet been written, to my knowledge, on the inhumanity of X-ray.

In fact, you will find books and authors praising them as a boon to mankind etc. which is just a lot of eyewash. I myself had been completely taken in by this false scientific propaganda, and not being much of a scientific genius, I failed to see through it until I was forcibly brought into contact with this Machiavellian device. I wish to give the world the benefits of my recent research into the X-ray, not to mention the X-rays researches into me.

A dentist as you all know, is an evil man to whom you go, unwillingly, when your toothache is so bad and so painful that you are convinced that he cannot cause you more pain. It was in this desperate state that I climbed up the dingy staircase leading to the torture room of Dr. R. cursing him as foully as a painful tooth would allow. You know the rest the agonised wait in a room with oily-covered chairs, old magazines worn and torn by countless generations of sufferers, bedewed with the tears and spiced with the curses of months of victims; the dread announcement that the dentist is ready for you; the crawl into his operating den with the sickly smile and the faint hope that he will forget to use the grinding drill this time; the nod that sends you up into the glittering chair with the thousand and one evil gadgets surrounding it; the sly 'Open, please', and the swift insertion of instruments in your mouth to cut off any retreat in the way of closing your mouth again.

Well, it was the same routine this time, but would you believe it possible?—no drills today. No, sir. Just poking around with a beastly sharp miniature Zulu spear, and friendly tapping of the tooth to make you jump and wince, and then the fatuous question, "Can you feel that?" After a few minutes of this pleasant play, the dentist consulted various charts and plans and then mapped out a plan of campaign. "You'll have to get it X-rayed," he said, "before I can do anything. I must know whether the nerve is variegated or visculated or both or neither," or words to that effect, "and then send the X-ray to me. Get it done as soon as you can, because if it visculated then I must attend to it immediately, and if it is variegated it needs immediate attention. Good afternoon," and I was safe and sound, alive and kicking, (esp. the tooth which was kicking like hell after his friendly knocking) in the waiting room—but no waiting this time!

The first principle of submitting to a dentist is that when he lets you off, you must under no circumstances place yourself at his mercy until absolutely forced to; and so finding myself free, I gave a little whoop, (not very loud because my tooth was very much more painful now than it had been when I arrived, thanks to the healer's ministrations) and left as fast as I could.

It never occurred to me that I should seriously think of getting myself X-rayed, because for one thing that would mean a sure return to the dentist. But after a couple of days, with the tooth still raging unchecked inside my mouth, I began to wonder, tentatively, what an X-ray would be like, and since I had heard a great deal of this marvellous invention, I thought it would be rather fun to try it out. At first the suggestion seemed rather fantastic, "What! I—I try out an X-ray? Who am I to try out one of the mightiest inventions of modern times?" etc. But on reflecting that the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki had tried out an even greater invention, I decided that national honour demanded that I prove myself no less than the Japanese. And perhaps the X-ray would have a salutary effect on my tooth—who knows?

So to the X-ray merchant I toddled, full of cheer and goodwill to all men on earth—except dentists, of course, for though I think 'Love your enemy' is a fine doctrine, I believe that there are limits to everything. Now, my conception of an X-ray was that I would sit in a chair chitchatting about the birds on the trees, the failure of the rains and perhaps a word of two about the INA or something, while the X-ray merchant fixed his camera and fitted a film and so on, peeping now and again from amidst black cloth. Then, all ready, he would say "Smile, please," I would oblige, (I rather fancy my smile, you know)—click, and the show would be over. "I'll just take another pose," he would probably say, "to make sure. There, thats fine. Thanks, thank you, that'll be all."

Then I would ask him how he managed to get films in these hard times, and he would tell me that there was a very nice fellow round the corner whom he knew who got the needful for you, if you were willing to pay (here he would wink the sly wink that all black marketeers know) and then we would discuss the respective merits of our respective cameras, (mine's a Kodak, box) and then he would promise to arrange for some films for me too, with this pal of his, and then, "Well, this picture will be ready tomorrow. I'll have it sent to you, sir, That'll be one rupee, thank you," and I would saunter out again.

That I imagine is what any God-fearing man who believed all the X-ray blurbs would think. But the reality is unbelievably different, 'a satyr to this Hyperion", as Shakespeare or some one would doubtless put it. I went to the merchant in question, and he looked at me with wickedly gleaming eyes that put me off at once. "Where's your chit?" he said.

"What chit?"

"Chit from the doctor, to say what you want X-rayed."

"I have no chit," I said haughtily, "and I want this tooth X-rayed," and I lifted up my upper lip and put my finger, gently on the erring incisor.

"No good," he said, "Can't do anything without a doctor's chit.

People come for X-rays and invariably get the wrong thing X-rayed. So get a chit".

My noble blood, usually well hidden, leapt to my noble tongue, and noble speech flowed from me like some noble river from a noble mountain, "Sir", I quoth, (not 'said', mind, but 'quoth') "you are an X-ray merchant and it is your duty to do as you are bid. I know very well which tooth is to be photographed. Kindly photograph it immediately and let us have no more of this shillyshallying, as it likes me not." ('likes me not'—mark that.)

That did for him all right, and with a little more grumbling he agreed, saying, "Its your own funeral". It was, though little did I realise it at the time.

"Come in here," he said and led me to another room. On entering the room my heart sank into my pathani chappals. One look at that dread chamber was enough to torpedo my manly heart. It was a darkish, small room, and most of the space was taken up by one of the most hideous machines that I've ever seen. There was an operating table, horrible enough! and on this my sharp, fear-dilated eyes discovered suspicious spots of rusty red. At the head of this operating table was a structure of arms and gadgets that put the dentist and his little electric chair to shame. In fact compared to this a dentist's chair would have been a paradise on earth, which certainly wasn't there, which wasn't there, which wasn't there as Shah Jehan used to say.

The doctor was busying himself with some cruelly shining knobs and levers in the corner. My face paled, my knees knocked, my hair started up. I stammered, feebly, "Ye-e-es, you-you we-e-ere right, d-d-doctor. I'll get a chi-chit from the d-dentist." He took not the slightest notice of me, absorbed in his diabolic arrangements. "Lie down!" he said curtly. I tried one last appeal to his mercy, and was about to stammer again, when he quenched me with one deadly look which said as plain as anything, "Hurry up and get up on that operating table, or I'll blast you where you stand with my X-rays!" There was no choice, I clambered up, and lay down on my stomach, and covered my face with my hands. "On your back!" he thundered, and as I turned my miserable face up, I saw him move the arm of the machine swiftly to over my face, and move it downward so that it nearly crushed me on the spot.

He fitted a large barrellike structure to this arm and peeped through, taking careful aim. I looked with terrified eyes straight up into the muzzle, waiting for the dreadful rays to be emitted to blast me, idly wondering how it would feel to have my skin and flesh wither up with the death rays. Perhaps it will be a quick death, I thought hopefully, yet unable to hope for so much. He moved my head this way and that, a head gone stiff and beyond the capacity to move without his guiding hand now, arranging and aiming, making assurance doubly sure.

Then the muzzle was brought closer still to my eyes, so that it was now impossible for me to move. The devil now moved with a cunning and sly step to the control box in the corner and put his hand on the lever. "Don't move!" he cried. I couldn't move if I had wanted to anyway, and so he might have saved his foul breath.

My past life flashed before my eyes, (it always does in such circs.) and I noticed with interest that my past life had been too interesting to be good, and this boded ill for the future to which I would soon be despatched. I thought I would pray to the Almighty to have mercy on me, a miserable sinner, (a formula that often works) but I didn't know any appropriate form of prayer. My startled eyes moved in the direction of the white robed devil, and I waited with bated breath. I saw his hand move, something clianged, and then there was a whirring noise.

I tried to scream, to get up and fight against this horrible death. I remembered a story I had read some time ago in which there is a bed the top of which can be lowered in such a manner as to crush the occupant while sleeping. I knew that this doctor must be of the same breed as the owner of that bed. If my limbs had not been paralysed, I would have jumped up and hit wildly around, and given some account of myself before perishing miserably. The whirring continued, and I knew from the sudden cessation of all pain that I was dead. So I closed my eyes beatifically, and commended my soul to God.

Just as my soul was entering the golden gates of heaven, I felt a sharp dig in the ribs. "That's all", said the devil, and began to retract the arm of his machine, so that I was free to get up again. "Ha!" I said to myself, "he's frightened, and so failed to kill me at the last moment." and I felt a sudden surge of strength. This was dispelled immediately, when the doctor said, "Wait, while I go and develop the photograph."

Evil thoughts preyed on my mind. What would the photograph reveal? Suppose that it showed all my teeth were bad and fit only to be extracted? Suppose that it showed my whole mouth was bad, my whole body was bad and diseased? Cold sweat oozed once again over my lifeless limbs. I began to feel that my whole jaw and my whole body was rotten and that my death was just a matter of hours, or minutes. I wondered how the developing was getting on. How surprised and alarmed the doctor must be on finding what the plates revealed! He must wonder how I was still alive. I wished that the machine had killed me after all, and not shown its clemency thus at the last moment. For better to die heroically under the brutal X-ray machine, and win the sympathy of the world than to persh miserably because the plate revealed that I was already a half dead man!

The doctor emerged. "All right," he said brusquely, without noting my appealing dog-like gaze, pathetic in the extreme, "Come and get the plate tomorrow." And he turned to the next patient, an old woman in a shawl, with a crooked smile, beautifully embroidered.

I couldn't believe my ears—that I was to leave this lion's den alive. God was really merciful indeed, all praise be God. I hobbled out, and there and then determined to reveal to the world the Whole Truth about X-rays.

Next day I went to get the plate. What a hoax! What a humbug! Now, I am aware that my complexion is not exactly fair, but if it is as black as that photograph tried to make out—I'll eat the photograph!

Needless to say, I did not go to the dentist again. I destroyed the calumny of the black photograph, and vowed that I would never be taken in again by the benefits of science—nor would anyone else, if I could help it.

The theatrical producer was interviewing applicants for the new show. The first girl came in and he asked: "Can you dance?"

"No," the girl replied.

"Can you sing?"

"No."

"Well, can you act?"

"Not very well."

"Then what did you come here for?"

"My looks."

"Well, you can have a look round if you like, but I don't think you'll find them here."

*

The scene in the film was a tense one. The audience sat enthralled. Suddenly the hero slapped the heroine in the face, hard.

In the stunned silence that followed, a little voice piped up: "Mummy, why doesn't she hit him back like you do?"

*

A Sergeant, stationed in Germany, was given a pass to visit Paris. He was very excited about visiting the famous City of Light, but he was most anxious to see the Mona Lisa in the Louvre.

When he returned to Germany one of his friends asked him if he had seen the famous painting.

"Yes," he said, with little enthusiasm.

"You don't sound very enthusiastic about it," replied his friend.

"Well," said the sergeant, listlessly, "I've heard hundreds of stories about her 'enigmatic smile,' so you can imagine how disappointed I was to find that she reminds me of Aunt Bessie asking me to please pass the salt."

*

Muriel was one of the most popular girls in town, and when she married the church was crowded.

After the ceremony, friends rushed to kiss the bride. After about half an hour the breathless girl looked puzzled and, looking down at one little man, she said: "I don't know you. Why are you kissing me?"

The little man scratched his head. "I don't know. When I joined the queue outside I understood it was for razor blades!"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Life On A U. S. Cattle Ranch

A cowboy tending a herd of cattle on the plains of the western U.S. keeps a solitary vigil, as do thousands of other cowboys over the vast plains cattle country which extends from Canada to Mexico.

The cowboy scans the scrub brush to see whether any stray animals from the herd of cattle he is guarding have wandered into the high tangle of bushes.

For several generations the American cowboy has been considered a picturesque and legendary character the world over. Through books and films he has been presented to interested citizens of many nations as a fearless rider of America's western plains, galloping into frontier towns on Saturday nights with two revolvers, or "six-shooters", strapped to his legs, gambling away his wages in wild celebrations and returning to distant ranches to engage in exciting encounters with cattle thieves and "bad men."

But by the late 19th century the period of picturesque lawlessness, so celebrated in song and story, had long since passed. The cowboys on the great ranches of America's western plains are working harder than ever before in raising a record number of beef cattle, for the great herds that feed on western America's rolling grass-lands are the major food reserves of the United States.

Once these rolling plains echoed to the thunder of the hoofs of great herds of bison, ponderous bovine animals indigenous only to North America, but by 1880 hunters had destroyed most of them and the unfenced plains became tremendous pastures for cattle. Low had not caught up with this new frontier and cattle thieves, called "rustlers", and other lawless individuals flourished. The cowboy was forced to go armed for his own protection and the protection of his employer's property.

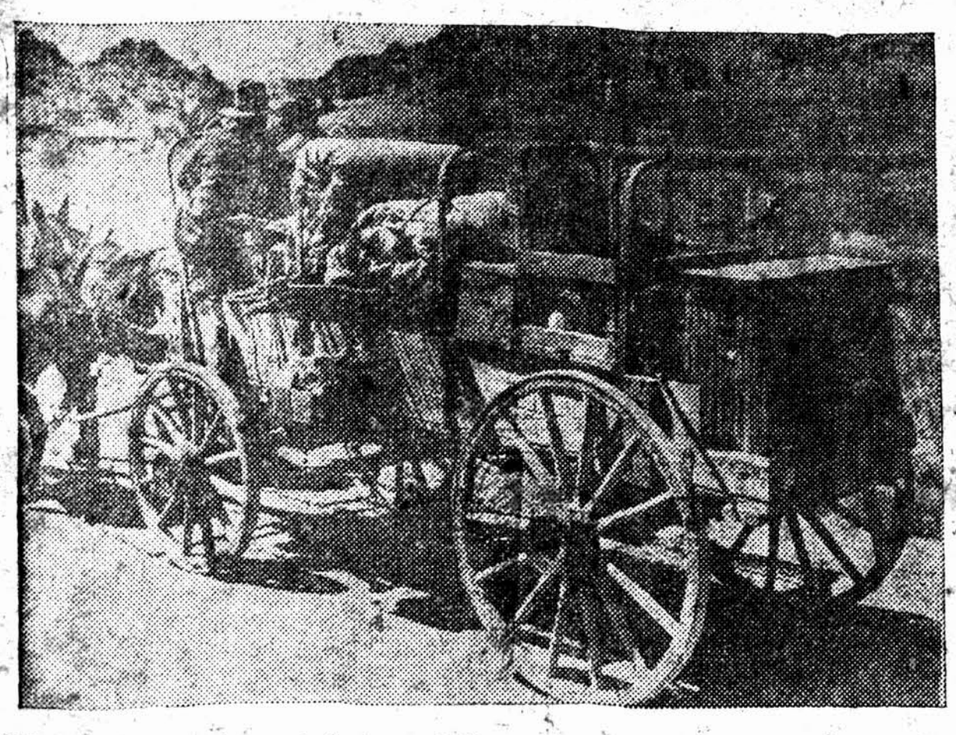
When large portions of the public domain were closed to ranchers for grazing, late in the 19th century, the number of ranchers increased and their individual size dwindled. To a large extent the lawlessness had passed. Rustlers were brought to justice, and the cowboy could afford to be unarmed.

The American cowboy remains a colorful figure, however. He continues to wear the broad-brimmed "ten-gallon hat," so called for its usefulness in holding a large amount of water for horse and rider. He also wears high-heeled boots, designed for the stirrup and suitable for pressing into the ground to provide a purchase when the cowboy is afoot and has roped a horse or wild steer. His jingling spurs serve to start his pony at a full gallop when speed is needed to pursue cattle.

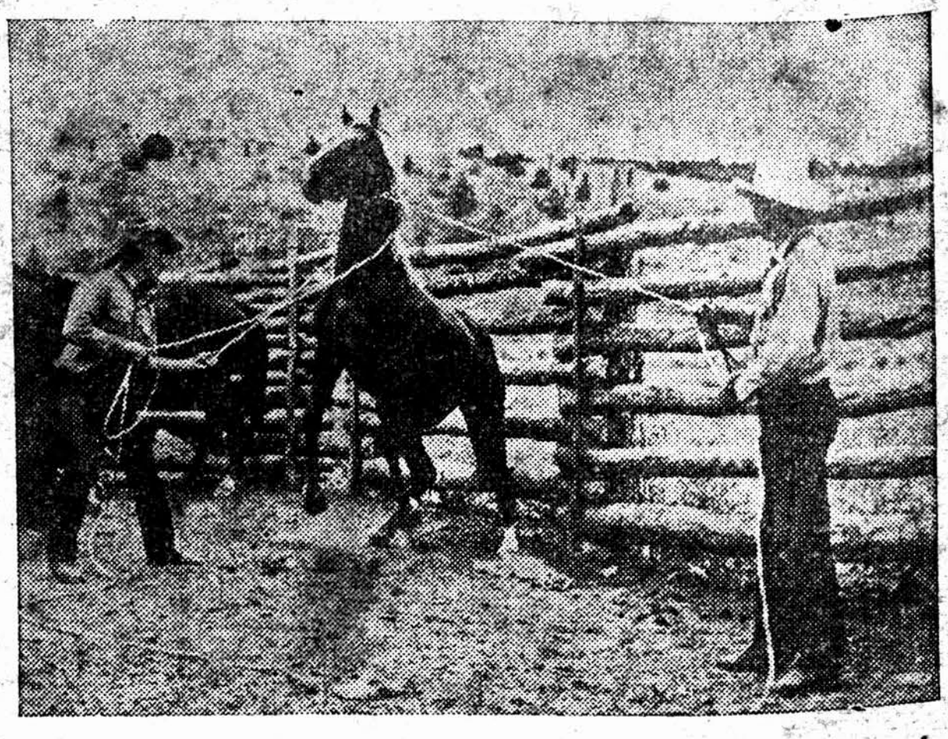
The cowboy's sports are closely related to his work. When he is not working, he is riding bucking horses or wild steers, roping running animals and racing horses.—USIS.

Four American cowboys and a ranch dog herd white-faced Hereford cattle down a lane to the ranch buildings and a fenced enclosure, called "corral", where the newly-born calves will be branded and the older steers will be dehorned.

Three American cowboys hold a young calf while another heats the "branding iron" before marking the insignia of the "brand" of the ranch upon the animal's flank.



The camp cook and helper follow the cattle round-up trail in their "chuk wagon," a camp kitchen and supplies cart. The wagon is being driven to the point where cowboys are rounding up a herd of the cattle for spring branding.



The cowboys get a rope around the neck and forelegs of a bucking cow pony, called a "bronco," preparatory to throwing the horse on its side and taking its shoes off before loosing the animal on the Winter range.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.